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U. S. Arms Firm Indicted As Neutrality Violator; Ohio Court Curbs Pickets

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 6, 1940

Arms Firm Indicted on Neutrality Charge

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—The Remington Arms Company was indicted by a Federal grand jury today for alleged violation of the Neutrality Act in the shipment of 27,500 rounds of ammunition to Mexico. Indicted with the Company were two Mexican citizens now jailed at Laredo, Texas—Lieut. Col. Francisco de Valle Arispe and Gregorio Prieto, retired Army major, who said he was in the employ of the National Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

Ohio Court Puts Limit on Union Pickets

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Ohio's Supreme Court ruled today picketing is illegal "in the absence of a legitimate trade dispute." Union spokesmen said the American Federation of Labor probably will carry the issue to the United States Supreme Court. The decision enjoins the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance from picketing Crosby's Restaurant at Cleveland, Ohio, where the Union had no members, but sought to organize employees.

"There is no . . . right to engage in picketing or boycotting under such circumstances," the Court held. "Free speech cannot be used to the exclusion of other constitutional rights. The right to operate business without illegal interference should be maintained."

WPA employees plead for jobs in industry: Page 2.

War Summary: Viborg Mines Delay Russians

In Finland, Viborg was still holding out, the Russians apparently moving cautiously on account of mined highways and attempting rather to encircle the port. They claimed to have taken Neeleta to the northeast and attempted to move over the ice to capture the islands of Virolahti and Haapasaari in the bay to the southwest. In the central and eastern sections of the Mannerheim Line, the Finns were repelling all Russian attacks. [Details: Page 4.]

On the Western Front, thawing weather has reduced most of the terrain to mud. The Germans, however, undertook a raid west of the Vosges, after artillery preparation, and captured several of the British. Unfavorable weather grounded most of the airmen.

At sea, destruction of shipping was at a comparative standstill, at least as far as available reports were concerned. Britain was disclosed to be opening certain shipyards which had been closed since the rationalization scheme of 1930 as part of a large-scale construction program to replace naval and merchant craft destroyed by the war. [Details: Page 5.]

The Polish émigré government accused the German conquerors of Poland of excuting school boys, men, and women en masse as part of a deliberate campaign to exterminate the Poles. Germany has denied previous Polish charges of mass executions in Poland. [Details: Page 4.]

Spain Restores Estates to Grandees

MADRID (AP)—The Government decreed today that lands expropriated from grandees by the vanished Spanish Republic for distribution among the peasants be restored to the former owners. The recently organized Colonization Institute will undertake the land redistribution, allowing peasants now on the land to remain voluntarily as tenant farmers by paying a Government-approved compensation to landowners.

Communal village farms established under the Republic may continue if rental arrangement can be made with landlords. The decree excepts estates situated in regions of "high national interest," such as irrigation areas. These will be operated by the State on a fixed rental basis.

Welles to See Polish Leaders in Paris

PARIS (AP)—The French Government announced today that Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, would confer with the chiefs of the Polish Government in exile when he comes to Paris this week on his fact-finding mission for President Roosevelt. Mr. Welles will be received by both President Lebrun and by Premier Daladier tomorrow, immediately after arrival from Switzerland.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP)—Arrangements have been made for Sumner Welles, Roosevelt's fact-finding emissary, to confer again with Premier Mussolini in Rome before he returns to the United States. The Undersecretary of State is due in Rome on March 16 after three days each in Paris and London. [Details: Page 2.]

Lubec Republicans to Beat Sunup March 9

LUBEC, Maine (AP)—A few Republicans here will have to get up early March 9. Inadvertently, the notice for the annual Party caucus set the time at 2 o'clock in the forenoon instead of the afternoon. Rather than postpone the caucus—by law the notice must be posted seven days—it was decided to call the meeting to order at 2 a. m. and adjourn forthwith until 2 p. m.

N. Y. Welfare Department Exonerated by Probe

NEW YORK (AP)—A 16-month investigation of the City Welfare Department's administration of home relief ended with a report exonerating the Department of charges of laxity and inefficiency.

Employees Offer Concern $100,000 Loan

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Union employees of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company today offered a $100,000 loan from their wages to keep the firm from leaving St. Louis. The Company, which has 1,200 production employees and 300 executives and office workers, needs new factory space, and is considering inducements to move its plants to Evansville, Ind.

N. Y. Court Denies Mexico's Plea on Bonds

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The New York Court of Appeals has denied Mexico's motion for reargument of the tribunal's previous decision authorizing an accounting of an agreement for readjustment of the Mexican national debt. The accounting would deal with a plan evolved by Mexico and the International Committee of Bankers in June, 1922, to cover payments on $509,000,000 of Mexican bonds distributed throughout the world.

N. J. Assemblymen Vote Selves Pay Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Salaries of $2,000 a year and election for two-year terms have been voted for themselves by New Jersey's Assemblymen. They now must seek election every year at an annual salary of $500. A constitutional amendment to double the term and add $1,500 to the compensation went through the house with only one dissenting vote. It must be approved by two consecutive legislatures and then go to the people for a referendum vote.

Bolivia Moves to Step Up Oil Output

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The Government announced today that it would spend 73 million bolivianos ($2,098,750) to step up oil production in the San Andita field and enlarge refineries there with machinery to be purchased in the United States.

In Washington: Jackson Upholds Right to Sue U. S.

By the Associated Press

Attorney General Robert Jackson today supported legislation which would permit citizens to sue the Federal Government for certain types of damages when their claims do not exceed $7,500. In a letter to a Senate Judiciary Subcommitte, Mr. Jackson said, "The continued immunity of the Government to suit on common law torts does not seem to be warranted either as a matter of principle or as a matter of justice."

A bill to extend benefits of the Municipal Bankruptcy Act to cities in States which do not have special assessment districts has been signed by President Roosevelt. The Act permits special taxing agencies which some States organize to finance local improvements to work out agreements with bondholders when the bonds are in default.

Connolly Jury Hears Story Of Collections

Former aide describes office 'assessments' and contributions to 'good-will fund.'

John J. McCarthy, Winthrop lawyer and formerly a principal clerk in the office of John Patrick Connolly, resigned Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, testified today before Judge George F. Leary and a Suffolk County jury that he had collected more than $2,000 from 21 office employees during the administration of Mr. Connolly.

This was the third day of the trial of Mr. Connolly and William T. Conway on charges of soliciting and accepting bribes from help in the former's office. Mr. Connolly resigned on July 19 last year while facing charges brought by the Boston Bar Association.

Some of the money collected, Mr. McCarthy said on the witness stand, was for a "good will fund" which he turned over every two weeks, on pay day, to Mr. Connolly's private secretary, Miss Catherine DeCourcey. This money, Miss DeCourcey testified yesterday, was placed in an envelope in a locked compartment to which only she and Mr. Connolly had access.

Other collections, Mr. McCarthy said, were made by him from employees as part payment of an assessment of 28 per cent on the salary of everyone in the office. This represented a 7 per cent annual assessment for four years. These collections, he said, followed a general meeting of all office help which Mr. Connolly addressed.

Campaign Costs Cited

Mr. McCarthy quoted the former Clerk as saying that jobs are appointive positions and that "many of us do not appreciate the costs of a campaign." He declared, the witness stated, that "many of us could not make a living on similar salaries elsewhere and made a statement that the policy of people contributing to campaigns when their positions depended upon it had come down since the beginning of time."

Mr. Connolly, according to Mr. McCarthy, told his employees that he had been accused of selling jobs and pointed out that all great figures in history had been persecuted.

After introduction as evidence of a little green book with a red binding—Mr. McCarthy's record of his collections—Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle read a list of 19 names from whom collections had been made. They varied in amounts from $8 monthly paid by William C. Creed to $3 a month paid by file clerks earning $1,000 a year.

Good-Will Fund

Mr. Connolly told Mr. McCarthy, the latter testified, that the "good-will fund" was hardly enough to pay the cost of political advertising and old bills.

The witness also testified that he had collected $50 toward the 28 per cent assessment from John I. Lane and $100 from Maurice J. Ahearn, both of whom were assistants in the Clerk's office. He said that Mr. Lane's assessment was between $400 and $500 and that Mr. Ahern's was $600.

Just before the morning recess, Mr. McCarthy said that other names on his list to collect from were Cochrane, Tirrell, Sullivan, Hopkins, Concannon, Kilian, and several others.

Hatching Arguments on No-Politics Bill

Wide World

Senators Argue Hatch Bill to Ban Politics for U. S.-Paid State Workers

Left to right: Senators Sherman Minton of Indiana, Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, sponsor of the measure, and John E. Miller of Arkansas.

Hatch bill splits ranks of Democrats: Page 2

Three State Posts Filled By Governor

Three major State positions carrying salaries totaling $22,000 were filled today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Governor appointed Davis Baker Keniston, of Boston, former Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission and Boston attorney, to the $9,000-a-year position as Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court. He takes the place of John Duff, who retired.

To succeed Charles L. Stapleton as a member of the State Appellate Tax Board, the Governor named John L. Hurley, former Assistant Attorney General and a member of the special commission which investigated the administration of hurricane rehabilitation funds in the State Department of Public Works, an investigation which resulted in the removal of William F. Callahan as Commissioner of Public Works. The Appellate Tax Board position pays $7,000 a year and the term is six years.

Governor Saltonstall also fulfilled his previous promise to appoint Raymond J. Kenney of Belmont, Director of the State Divisions of Parks and Recreation in the State Department of Conservation, to succeed Ernest J. Dean, who resigned last week rather than defend himself in ouster proceedings brought by the Governor on charges arising from his administration of hurricane funds. The position pays $6,000 a year. Mr. Kenney was immediately confirmed by the Executive Council under suspension of the rules and given the oath of office by Mr. Saltonstall.

The Governor also appointed Judge Frank L. Riley, Presiding Justice of the Central Worcester District Court, to succeed Judge Charles L. Hibbard as a member of the Massachusetts Judicial Council. Judge Hibbard resigned from the Judicial Council last week. The position carries no salary.

Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows of Melrose was reappointed as a member of the State Civil Service Commission.

Geneva Findings Back America In World-Trade Peace Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Following a study of employment, wages, and trade in all countries of the world, the International Labor Office at Geneva offers recommendations giving strong support to the American reciprocal trade program and to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's efforts to mobilize world action to advance postwar reconstruction.

The I. L. O. report, released in Washington today, declares that the best defense against economic depression lies in greater economic co-operation among nations, and cites the results of its latest studies to show that those countries which in recent years have experienced the greatest increase in both imports and exports have achieved the greatest prosperity.

In the course of its investigation, the Labor Office found it necessary to disregard all German labor income and price statistics later than 1932 as "lacking the same significance as similar data from other countries."

German Data Unusable

The report explains that German prices are so subject to Government control and that German goods are so frequently unavailable at the stated prices and their quality so often changed that economic data from the Reich cannot be used for comparative purposes.

Official German sources, according to the report, testify to compulsory wage deductions totaling 15 per cent; a shortage of services, notably transportation, and goods, notably butter, meat, eggs,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

British Take Coal Off 8 Italian Ships In New Blockade

War presents its bill in £300,000,000 loan for British—Vast export trade sought.

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—There is no doubt here now that Britain means business in a literal as well as a metaphorical sense.

For the war has presented a new bill to the British people. To meet it they are to take their savings out of their pockets for the £300,000,000 loan to the Government, to curtail their comforts and luxuries, and even to take necessities out of shops and sell them abroad.

For this time the British themselves are to pay every pound, every shilling, every penny of the war's account with their own money, own efforts, and now they understand how they are to do it.

Savings and export trade are between them to take the part played in the World War by high finance and international borrowing.

Mobilizing Commerce

Simultaneously with its plans for the first war loan, the Government announced plans for mobilization of commerce. The new war loan issue carries interest of only 3 per cent compared with 5 per cent of the World War loans. It is likely to be first of a series of such issues causing citizens and industries to dig deep into reserves.

The export drive is aimed at increasing Britain's overseas trade from 438,000,000 pounds to at least 600,000,000 pounds yearly, and it will mean the British people will have to go without so that there will be enough goods for sale abroad.

Vast World Trade Drive

Commerce thus becomes Britain's new war area. Four outstanding businessmen have been appointed to the Nation's general staff.

Under the Board of Trade Department of Overseas Trade, acting as full-time members of the recently formed Export Council, they will reorganize industry's export machinery from tip to toe so as to smooth the way for a controlled trade drive without

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Italy's protest disregarded by patrols—Swedish ore still goes to Germany.

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Britain today ordered the cargoes of eight Italian ships—declared to be coal from Germany—held as prizes in its tightening campaign to halt all seaborne exports from Germany.

Nine Italian ships had been herded into the contraband control station at the Downs, but the ninth ship, the Loasso, was released by the Enemy Exports Committee.

It was established that she sailed from Rotterdam, where the Italian coal flotilla loaded, on March 1 before the order to halt German coal shipments to Italy was issued.

Two of the Italian ships were herded into the Downs station today.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare said all nine were flying the Italian ensign and all were "assumed to be carrying coal."

Today's additions to the growing list were the Liana and Rapido, both rated as colliers. The other seven are the Orata, Felce, Caterina, Absertia, Ernesto, Numidia, and Loasso.

Patrols Disregard Protest

The British blockade patrols worked in apparent disregard of Italy's bitter week-end protest which asserted the blockade was endangering economic and political relations of Britain and Germany's axis partner. The Foreign Office was drafting a formal reply to the Rome protest.

Meanwhile, the fact that Britain has taken no steps to halt the transport of Swedish iron ore to Germany was disclosed by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons.

The Government is aware of the traffic and its importance to Germany, Mr. Churchill said in reply to a question, but "the arrest of such traffic would involve many serious considerations."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare said that the Blockade Exemption Committee had allowed 18 countries, including the United States, to import some goods from Germany, but that in each case the nation also asked for approval for import of other German goods but was refused.

Nine U. S. Ships Stopped

The Ministry announced today that nine United States ships had been examined in contraband control bases between Feb. 24 and March 2. No American or Italian vessels were among the 21 listed in control ports yesterday.

The Italian ships carrying German coal taken to the Downs yesterday presumably reached there after this list was compiled.

The 21 were announced as consisting of 12 Netherlands, six Norwegian, two Belgian, and one Swedish.

There were 31 Italian ships among 141 examined in the week ended March 2.

Rome Aroused

ROME, March 6 (AP)—Seizure of Italian cargoes of German coal by British blockaders is characterized by Il Messaggero, a Rome newspaper, as evidence that the British had failed to show "any tangible proof of that spirit of understanding and that desire of friendly agreement which were affirmed several times recently.

"They do not want to take into account the fact that only the exceptional severity of the season prevented Italian ships from making fullest use of the shipping privilege agreed upon for three months."

This was a reference to the freezing of the Rhine which prevented transport of the German coal to Rotterdam for transshipment before the blockade was applied to German coal for Italy. The blockade went into effect March 2 with nearly a score of Italian carriers still at Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

Another Rome newspaper, Il Popolo di Roma, said, "The final aim of the naval blockade is that of making life difficult or, rather, impossible for neutrals so that they will have no other way of saving themselves except to throw themselves into England's arms."

Italian newspapers professed to find encouragement in American editorials. They declared Italy's point of view was shared by other neutrals.

Embassy Guarded

ROME, March 6 (AP)—Extra police were stationed near the British Embassy today as a precaution against possible Italian demonstrations against Britain's seizure of German coal cargoes aboard Italian ships. No demonstrations took place, however.

Students attempted to gather before the British Consulate in Florence yesterday, but police dispersed them immediately.

Limited Sign Size Ruled Out

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6 (AP)—The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors has ruled unconstitutional a statute passed by the 1939 General Assembly restricting the size and location of price signs displayed at gasoline service stations.

The decision, announced today, was made in the case of a station owner arrested last year because he displayed a price sign 546 square inches in size. The law said price signs could not be larger than 126 square inches, and could be displayed only on fuel pumps.

The Supreme Court upheld conclusions reached by a lower state court, among them that the purpose and effect of the law was to promote the economic interests of the national oil companies at the expense of independents, and that it injured the purchasing public by tending to eliminate the only competitive bases in the industry.

Legal in Bay State

Unlike the Connecticut gasoline price-sign law, which was ruled unconstitutional by the Connecticut high court today, a similar law in Massachusetts was held constitutional by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court on Oct. 26, 1939. The Bay State law was passed in 1938.

The local ruling came in a suit brought against the Chief of Police of Fitchburg on the ground that the Massachusetts law was unconstitutional because it resulted in the taking away of property rights without due process of law. The high court rejected this interpretation.

However, the rest of the gasoline-price statute, which was substantially amended by the 1939 Legislature, has not been subject to any court challenge, except one in connection with the provision that no premiums, rebates, allowances, concessions, prizes or other benefits shall be given to a purchaser to permit that purchaser to obtain motor fuel at a net price lower than the posted price.

On With the Job
"Humor in the World Crisis"
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Reds Cross Ice in Drive Around Viborg

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 6—A new and serious threat to the Finnish Army has arisen as the result of the Russian attack across Viborg Bay and over the ice of the Gulf of Finland at several points along the southern Finnish coast.

Advancing along the string of small islands that close the entrance to Viborg Bay, four Soviet regiments yesterday came into contact with the Finnish coastal defenses on the mainland southwest of Viborg.

The fighting continues there. The importance of this outcome may be seen from a glance at the map. Viborg Bay is funnel-shaped, with its apex north of the town pointing toward a series of small lakes which constitutes the western buttress of the new Finnish fortified line along the Vuoksi River.

If the Russians succeed in obtaining a foothold on the western shore of the bay they could cut the corner on the road to Helsingfors and completely outflank these fortified positions.

Coming Closer to Helsingfors

Simultaneously for the first time since the war began the Russians have launched attacks at points off the southern Finnish coast a considerable distance from the theater of operations hitherto.

With tanks, light artillery, and infantry they tried to capture the Virolahti Islands and Haapasaari Island, which are respectively 40 and 60 miles southeast of Viborg along the coast.

They were met by Finnish coast guards and Finnish bombing and fighting planes and, according to the Finnish official communiqué, the attacks were repelled. It is interesting to note that the attack on Haapasaari Island for the first time brought the fighting within an 80-mile radius of Helsingfors.

In the central part of the Karelian Isthmus the Russians are continuing their final attack against Aeyraepaa and Pollakkala—the points which mark the narrows between two bulges of Lake Vuoksi.

Ever since the Russians captured the quadrangle of lakes which constituted the center of the first Mannerheim Line the Aeyraepaa-Pollakkala sector has been the key-point of Finnish defenses in the central Isthmus. However, here the Russians appear to have made no progress.

One of the mysteries of this stage of the fighting on the Isthmus is the situation with regard to Viborg. Several days ago the Moscow radio announced that the Soviet troops had already crossed the city limits,

By a Staff Artist

Russian Strategy

Soviet troops move against points on ice-covered Bay of Viborg in attempt to encircle city, while another advance is pushing round the northeastern end.

but since then no word concerning the hapless town has appeared in either Russian or Finnish communiqués.

Russians Act Cautiously

On all sides the Russians appear to be on a level with the town itself, but apparently they have not occupied it. The probable reasons for this are not hard to judge. Their previous experiences with land mines rendered the Russians exceedingly cautious, and since the actual occupancy of the town serves no direct military purpose they are seeking to go around it.

In general the Russians, to do them justice, have shown far more intelligence recently than they did in the first days of the war.

Then, as now the Finns were slowly retreating across unfortified territory toward their main positions, fighting a rearguard action with cavalry and land mines calculated to cause their advancing enemy heavy losses.

The Russians, coming on en masse in steamroller fashion, walked into trap after trap.

Much the same thing happened in the first onrush of the present advance.

Now, however, the Russian command has developed the greatest care. Before every advance special reconnoitering troops are sent ahead to detect and spring the mines.

For this purpose they are equipped with an ingenious device consisting of a metal rod with a magnetized hook attached to one end.

The rod is held close above the ground and acts as a sort of antenna which detects metal bodies and transmits the impulses to a pair of headphones.

By this method the Russians have considerably reduced the amount of casualties from land mines, but their progress, though less costly, is necessarily slower and more laborious.

The delaying action of the Finns, withdrawing toward their new fortified positions, is generally regarded as masterful military strategy.

Despite odds of nearly five to one, never for a moment has there been any sign of panic. Everything has proceeded in perfect order almost according to schedule without loss of life or equipment.

Meanwhile time has been obtained to strengthen the new position and prepare for the attackers' onslaughts.

Situation Not Desperate

The military situation of the Finns is by no means desperate, and even if the long-awaited effective foreign military aid should fail to materialize, this would not spell an early end to Finnish resistance, nor even vouchsafe a Russian victory.

Even though the Russian coastal operations succeeded and the entire southern shore of Finland were occupied by the Soviets, the Finns could withdraw to the labyrinth of lakes and forests of Central Finland and prolong the struggle almost indefinitely, inflicting heavy losses on the invading Russians, while every additional square mile of captured Finnish territory would tie up more Soviet troops and equipment until such time as international developments might be expected to compel a weakened Russia to withdraw its troops.

This is why, despite the heavy sacrifice this means for Finland, the Allies who publicly identify its cause with theirs would disfavor peace moves now.

Soviet troops tighten grip on Viborg: Page 4.

Republicans Favor Voluntary Over Compulsory Health Plan

What does the Republican Party offer toward the solution of national and world problems in this Presidential election year? When the report was issued, The Christian Science Monitor printed a 5,000-word summary of "A Program for a Dynamic America, a Statement of Republican Principles" which only partly covered the 36,000-word report presented after two years of study by the Program Committee. Consequently, in additional articles appearing daily, further important phases of the report are being presented.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The Glenn Frank Republican Program Committee favors voluntary non-profit plans of sickness insurance in preference to government imposition of compulsory sickness insurance.

In this decision on health issues, the Republican Committee opposes the medical policy of a section of the New Deal which advocates the system of compulsory insurance payment.

Inquiry into relation between "the people's government and the people's health" concludes the Committee's review of specific measures offered as a basis for this year's Republican program.

The report criticises the Wagner national health bill, drawn up under New Deal auspices but recently sidetracked by President Roosevelt, as ill-considered, likely to be intolerably burdensome on taxpayers, and impatient with democratic methods.

"A national health program should be operated by a co-operative utilization of the forces of government, the medical profession, and voluntary social groups," the Committee declares after setting forth in detail its reasons for dissenting from what it considers the extravagant and experimental project advanced by the Wagner health measure.

Insurance Plans Adequate

"The now rapidly growing voluntary nonprofit health and hospital insurance plans may be developed to meet the problem of medical care and hospital costs quite as effectively as governmentally directed plans could be. They are more flexible and more readily adaptable to varied and changing conditions.

"Giving this voluntary plan a full trial, under helpful stimulus from government leadership, will develop a fund of administrative and actuarial experience which is now lacking."

Summary of Study

Summarizing its study of the movement toward governmental control of medical services, the Republican Program Committee says:

"Throughout the world a sweeping transfer of functions from social action to state action has been taking place. The balance between social power and state power is being fundamentally altered. Public initiative is being substituted for private initiative in larger and larger areas of enterprise.

"In the basic fields of health conservation, of preventive and remedial medicine, of education, and of the social services in general, this shift from voluntary social agencies to state agencies has gone steadily on.

Safeguard Values

"As this shift takes on the force of a world trend, it becomes important to safeguard the values that belong to voluntary social agencies and the action of voluntary social groups.

"A nation loses if the sense of social responsibility of its citizens is confined to the payment of taxes and their social conscience is expressed, in the main, by proxy through federal agents. . . .

"This is why, throughout this discussion of the social program of government, this Committee has sought to preserve a saving balance between governmental and voluntary agencies.'

The Wagner national health bill which is designed to promote a system of compulsory sickness insurance and to underwrite other extensions of state medical care and disability insurance, etc., which, it is estimated would cost about $3,000,000,000 annually, was analyzed in considerable detail by the Committee.

"The proposed legislation," the report finds, "is not designed to proceed on an experimental basis with full opportunity to integrate it carefully with existing facilities and procedures.

"The whole tenor of the bill expressing this proposed program betrays an impatience with the painstaking and democratic methods of improvement by which alone the progress in health conservation to date has been achieved.

Guesswork Estimates Charged

"And this progress, despite the still existing need, has been great. The appropriation suggestions seem largely the product of guesswork estimates, estimates based alike on exaggerated statements regarding needs and extravagant claims of the speed and scope of improvement possible under existing medical knowledge.

"The bill is so vague at points as to defy clear analysis, but it appears to imply the launching in all states of elaborate programs of medical service, under political sponsorship and control, to be financed either by deductions from wages or from general tax funds. And again, as in so many New Deal measures, the safeguarding of professional standards is not provided in the bill, but is left entirely to the discretion of politically appointed administrators."

The report of the Frank Committee cites the President's recent proposal to build about 50 hospitals, accommodating 100 beds each, in rural areas, each hospital to cost $150,000 and administered by local forces, as an illustration of the lack of realistic analysis and responsible estimate in the Administration's approach to the health program.

It says that this lack of realistic analysis is evident in three facts which it mentions:

1. That a 100-bed hospital is larger than 60 per cent of the hospitals in the whole United States.
2. That is doubtful that satisfactory hospitals can be built for $1,500 a bed.
3. That there are few, if any, areas that can support a hospital of 100 beds which are not already supplied with hospitals and in need of adequate financing of their existing facilities rather than the erection of new hospitals.

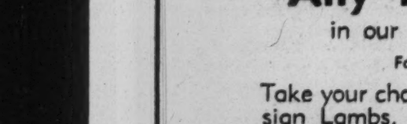
Co-ordinated Ways Urged

It advocates that the federal health service should be co-ordinated and concentrated within one department of the Government and that the Federal health program should not weaken by competition or directly supplant worthy existing health agencies but should work toward implementing and developing agencies already in existence.

The basic Republican position on the subject of health legislation is that the relation of government to the enterprise of medical care raises the same fundamental question of national policy that is involved in the relation of government to business or to labor. It holds that in the field of medical care, as in the field of business, the issue is being over-simplified by the extremists.

"It is not a question," the Republican Committee affirms, "of being forced to choose between a politically exploited state medicine, on the one hand, and a laissez fairé individualism of private practice unrelated in any organized way to a statesmanlike drive for the conservation of the vital energies of the nation. It is a question of sound judgment as to the direction and degree of state action in the health field.

"Here, as elsewhere, insenstitive reaction in private leadership can breed irresponsible radicalism in public policy. The doctors cannot be expected to meet single-handed all the problems involved in the conservation of the nation's health. But the medical profession can be expected to provide a willing, informed, and effective leadership in a broadly conceived effort to raise the health level of the nation."



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Element Discoverer Receives Reward

Wide World

Presentation of Nobel Prize

Upper: Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence (left) as he received Nobel Prize award for his development of the cyclotron—atom-smashing machine. Making the presentation is the Swedish Consul General, Carl E. Wallerstedt, shown on the right. In background (left) is Dr. Raymond T. Birge, Chairman of the Physics Department of the University of California, and (right) Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President of the University. Lower: University of California's atom-smashing natural scientists have announced discovery of what appears to be a new chemical element, the long-sought Element 85. The new element resulted from bombardment of bismuth in the cyclotron with 32,000,000 volt particles of helium. Highly radioactive, Element 85 disintegrates emitting X-rays and helium particles. Co-developers of the discovery in the University laboratory are (left to right): Dr. Dale Corson, Kenneth R. MacKenzie, Dr. Emilio Segre.

WPA Employees Plead for Jobs In Private Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Businessmen here have before them today an announcement by a group of Work Projects Administration employees contained in an advertisement in a morning paper yesterday that they want jobs in private industry and not relief work.

"Our salaries are paid by your taxes, but we would prefer direct employment by you," the advertisement reads in part.

"Unfortunately, there seems to be some misunderstanding about this. Most of us have found, through bitter experience in seeking to find private work, that a record of employment with the WPA often is construed to indicate lack of character, ability, initiative, or intelligence.

"We believe it is time something was done to dispel this belief, and so we have, acting independently of any influence by officials of the Administration, voluntarily subscribed funds to pay for this space in order to bring this message to you.

"We are unanimously willing and anxious to secure private employment. We believe that among us you can find the man or woman to fill, to your complete satisfaction, any job you may have to offer. All we ask is that you give us a chance."

The advertisement was signed the WPA Employees Placement Association.

Inquiry at WPA offices revealed that Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local Administrator, knew of the new organization and had not opposed it.

Airline Aide Chosen

CHICAGO (AP)—American Airlines announced March 5 the election of Reed G. Landis, son of Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis, as regional Vice-President in charge of the Middle West.

Mr. Landis, who served as pilot in the World War, will be in charge of the territory which includes Oklahoma City, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago.

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Missing Element Discovered?

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6—After receiving from C. E. Wallerstedt, Swedish Consul General, the Nobel Prize "for contributions in nuclear physics," popularly known as "atom smashing," Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence of the University of California heard Dr. Raymond T. Birge, Chairman of the Physics Department, announce two new discoveries made in the University laboratories. One was an amazing new isotope (form) of carbon and the other was the long-sought element 85.

Other laboratories have not had an opportunity to check these discoveries, but if element 85 (eka-iodine) is confirmed it will leave only element 61 as the last unknown in the family of 92.

Professor Birge had planned to announce the "eka-iodine" discovery on this occasion for some time, but at the last minute he was able to add that the radiation laboratory also had produced the new radio-active carbon which opens a new field of investigation in botany, zoology, and industry.

New Carbon Lasting

Radio-active carbon has been before, by bombarding boron with atomic "bullets" in the cyclostron or "atomic merry-go-round" invented by Dr. Lawrence. That carbon, however, was short lived, half its radio-activity being lost in less than half an hour. The new carbon is believed good for many years. This is ample to allow its use for physical and physiological researches.

The discovery of the new carbon was made by Dr. Martin D. Kamen, physicist, and Dr. Samuel Ruben, chemist at the University, using Dr. Lawrence's cyclotron.

Dr. Dale Corson, Dr. Emilio Segre, and K. R. MacKenzie did the work on element 85, bombarding ordinary bismuth in the cyclotron with highly charged particles of helium. It was admitted that further study is needed to prove the new element is actually No. 85.

After Sweden's representative made the presentation speech, "It becomes my delightful privilege to present to you this medal and diploma," Dr. Lawrence modestly replied, "I accept it for the University of California."

Lauding Dr. Lawrence's work, Professor Birge declared the cyclotron to be only one of three devices developed by the researcher to smash atoms. The two other types were found to be less valuable to research.

Many Applications

"It is doubtful," he said, "if any scientific instrument invented by man has found more varied and more important applications. Originally developed to disintegrate atomic nucleuses and thus to gain information on the structure of the atom, at the present time every known element without exception has thus been disintegrated. Generally speaking, a new element is produced."

It can even transform mercury into gold, he said, "but the one real possibility of the cyclotron as a money-making instrument lies not in making gold or platinum or any other so-called precious metal, but in releasing nuclear energy. The practical aspects of unlocking this energy, if it is accomplished, are so staggering that some of us shrink from contemplating them."

Dr. Lawrence enlarged upon this, saying that he and his assistants are looking toward the domain of energies above 100,000,000 volts and have every reason to believe that there lies a territory with treasures transcending anything thus far unearthed.

He told of plans to build a giant cyclotron, one weighing more than 4,000 tons, with which to pursue these studies, adding that no insurmountable technical difficulties had turned up yet. There are, however, definite financial barriers, since such an enterprise would cost a great deal.

"We've only just begun," he said in conclusion.

Sheriff Indicted In Detroit Inquiry

DETROIT, March 6 (AP)—Ouster proceedings directed against Wayne County Sheriff Thomas C. Wilcox loomed today as the next step in Judge Homer Ferguson's one-man grand jury war on gambling and graft.

A petition asking Gov. Luren D. Dickinson to institute proceedings against the Sheriff, indicted yesterday along with five other public officials on charges of taking bribes to allow the operation of gambling and disorderly houses, was expected to be presented by grand jury officials today or tomorrow.

Ouster action based on similar charges already is pending against County Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea, named by the grand jury for the second time in the indictments returned yesterday.

Meanwhile, entrance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the Detroit picture was hinted with the disclosure that Federal agents had been checking banks in nearby Pontiac for deposits linked with the graft inquiry.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Hatch Measure Splits Ranks Of Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The Democratic Party is split wide open over the Hatch bill to extend a ban on political activity to local officials paid from Federal funds, and this divergence is further emphasized by President Roosevelt's indorsement of the measure at his press conference yesterday.

Some Democratic leaders are alarmed by the measure. In Indiana politics, for example, it would almost certainly end the famous "2 per cent club" instituted by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and candidate for the Presidency. Senator Sherman Minton, (D) of Indiana, majority whip and affiliated with the McNutt organization, bitterly attacks the new Hatch bill.

But the measure, according to debate which continued today in the Senate, will go much further than that. It will be one of the most striking antipolitics measures ever passed, if enacted, for it will carry the 50-year growth of merit-system ideals in the Federal Government over into the states, under penalty of their losing Federal funds if state employees engage in "pernicious political activity" with the aid of the Treasury grants.

Weapon Is Sharp

Since a distinguishing feature of the last seven years has been extension of Federal aid to state, city, and local governments, the weapon to enforce political honesty is sharper than ever before.

Some Republican Senators, who deplore politics in Government as much as anyone, are uncertain about the new Hatch proposal which carries reform through Federal pressure.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, on the other hand, points out that under the recently established Social Security Act, the Federal Government has already stretched out its long hand into the states in the interest of reform.

Federal funds for social security will not be granted to states which do not set up a satisfactory merit system, he points out, and Ohio has already been disciplined in this connection.

If the Hatch bill is now added to the Security Act it will mean an enormous extension of this form of state rectification by Federal pressure.

Unofficially it is estimated that 250,000 state employees will be affected.

Southerners Aroused

Old Guard Southern Democrats are up in arms over the proposal which, nevertheless, has good chance of Senate passage, particularly with White House approval.

Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, exploded:

"When the Federal Government comes down into my State and spreads the poison of Federal patronage and Federal funds and says, 'When you accept Federal funds you submit yourself to the Civil Service Commission,' I cannot approve of such a proposal."

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, held up his hands at the number of people who would be affected.

And Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, said:

"Suppose someone connected with the state road system does play a little politics; use of the power giving or withholding money is the worst sort of coercion!"

Despite these strenuous objections Mr. Roosevelt supports the bill on the ground that Hatch provisions already apply to Federal Workers, so they should apply equally to other state employees, paid in whole or part by the Federal Government.

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, is supporting the bill, and it is also getting a large share of independent support.

Most Republicans are giving it gleeful aid, with the thought of state highway systems which would be barred from helping Democratic incumbents in the coming election.

Question after question is being put to sponsors to find out how the measure would operate in specific instances.

As a backfire against extension, a drive against portions of the original Hatch act has been started, backed by Senators John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas, Connally, Minton and others.

Senator Miller is frank in his views and is quoted as saying, "The Hatch Act will ruin the Democratic Party" unless his own amendment is adopted. Opponents charge his amendment would emasculate the original act.

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, a supporter of Senator Hatch, defined the new reform bill as simply "a provision that Federal funds shall not be used for political purposes."

Opposes Poll Tax

Meanwhile in the House, Maury Maverick, Mayor of San Antonio, Texas, urged a Judiciary Subcommittee to abolish the poll tax in elections for Federal office.

"The poll tax," he said, "makes the South a sort of piecemeal, fractional democracy."

He testified in support of a bill by Representative Lee E. Geyer, (D) of California, to amend the Hatch Act so as to abolish the poll tax—now in effect in eight Southern States—in elections for President, Vice-President, United States Senator, and Representative.

"I think that the Southern States themselves ought to abolish these requirements, but I also think the Federal Government should abolish the poll tax as far as it affects itself."

He contended that the poll tax "breeds corruption."

Welles Gets a Glimpse Of Military Deadlock

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 5—Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt's mobile listening post, got right down to the core of Europe's war problem when he became a travelling observation post in No Man's Land on the Western Front.

For more than an hour Mr. Welles and his party sat staring through the broad window of their luxurious private car as it rolled through the southern end of the Siegfried Line or Westwall. From Freiburg to Weil, opposite Basle, the railway runs close to the French frontier and part of the way actually follows the bank of the Rhine.

Thus the apparently complete stalemate in the West was brought home to Mr. Welles in a striking visual manner. Although at times the train carriage where he sat was less than 200 yards from the French fortifications in plain view across the river, there were no shots fired. Furthermore there seemed to be no apprehension that any would be fired, for from the train windows we could see thousands of German soldiers at work in the open with complete unconcern. Some were literally hanging out their washing on the Siegfried Line—it being Monday—others were at work on new concrete fortifications.

Difference in Defenses

Some of these seemed to be large elaborate affairs. Mostly, however, unlike the French block houses, which could be seen across the silver ribbon of the Rhine only half hidden by the colorful red and green canvas screens, the Germans seemed to be depending on innumerable little pill boxes and machine gun emplacements so situated as to command both banks of the river as well as the slopes leading up toward the rail bed. One could see the difference in conception of the two lines or defense: the French are so designed as to fire enfilade—that is to take the advancing enemy on the flank. The German, on the contrary, are as a rule built with their field of fire straight in front—a system which requires many more firing pieces.

To one, who like the writer, has seen both sides of this Western Front—less than three months ago I was standing on the opposite bank of the Rhine peering eastward across at the German lines—the comparison between the Siegfried and Maginot Lines was very significant.

Naturally such a transitory view as could be gained from the train was not complete. But one saw a good deal even so: anti-aircraft guns in the fields, a big gun on a railway siding, block houses completed and carefully camouflaged or still under construction, trenches, and gun emplacements being dug and reinforced, "fake" farm buildings that were obviously military headquarters.

Furthermore, back on the left of the train as we went along, one sensed, rather than saw, the larger and more permanent fortifications nestled under the brow of the low, mostly blue, hills that rolled away under the dark shadows of the Black Forest.

Nevertheless even, making full allowance for the incompleteness of these cursory glimpses, I could not help feeling that the Maginot fortifications on the French side of the Rhine are immensely greater, more impregnable. One felt that the German works along the Rhine were, by comparison, hastily thrown up and piecemeal in conception rather than part of one gigantic plan, as are the French positions.

This is not to imply, however, that the German forts are not to be considered effective. They are, so much so that it is to be questioned whether the French even contemplate attacking them.

But the fact remains that the French defenses give the impression of something almost legendary in their apparent impregnability and permanence, whereas the German line, by comparison, appears rather as a thoroughly solid and effective "digging in under concrete" of an army which intended to hold its present position when it was ready to advance.

The Essential Difference

This it seems to me is the essential difference of the two lines. The Maginot Line is, both primarily and secondarily—in fact almost exclusively — defensive. The Siegfried Line gives the impression of being on the contrary a good defensive base from which to begin an offensive.

A high officer in the Maginot Line explained this difference of conception to the writer as follows: When the Maginot Line was decided upon, the French Government said 'take maps and surveys and plan and build a system of permanent fortifications that will make France secure forever against attack.' When the Siegfried Line was begun, Herr Hitler simply said to his Generals, "go out and deploy your armies on the spot, placing each corps, each division, each regiment, each company, each machine gun, in what seems to you to be the very best position from which to resist attack and eventually to advance to attack, and when you have placed the last man tell me and I will cover everything and everybody with reinforced concrete and steel.'"

Whether this is literally true or not, it is graphically accurate as a brief description of both lines.

Britain Faces Censure Test On Rights of 'Homeland' Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—In debate on the first vote of censure which the British Government has faced during the present war, the opposition today launched a vigorous attack on official policy in Palestine.

Charging that the British Government had "repudiated" a moral contract made with the Jews during the World War, the criticism touched basic questions as well as the specific issue of the recent restrictions on transfer of Palestine lands from Arabs to Jews.

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Labor and Opposition spokesman, in moving a vote of censure declared:

"In the last war the Jews were very strong. They had great influence in many lands and we desired their help. It was to get that help that we made the Balfour Declaration."

The Government explained that its new Palestine laws, were necessary to keep the powerful Arabs of the Near East in line.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, said that the Government had had "most stern warnings from Palestine in recent weeks that despite appearances there was beneath the surface a growing unrest among the Arabs."

A Question of Room

All parties in Parliament are sharply divided over the question of the Jewish home in Palestine. The general sympathy for the Jews who are being persecuted over such a large area of Europe is balanced by an uneasy feeling that Palestine is too small to absorb millions of new Jewish settlers and that the indigenous Arabs have rights—secured to them both under the terms of the Mandate and the dictates of humanity—which it is impossible as well as unwise to ignore.

The Jewish case as propounded by a number of speakers is that they were promised a national home in Palestine in the Balfour Declaration of 1917, that there is still plenty of room for additional settlers, that Jewish capital is benefiting the whole country, Arabs included, and that the comparative peace which has descended on Palestine in the past six months is sufficient evidence that Arabs are acquiescent in the policy of closer settlement of the Jews on the land.

The Government Case

To this Government spokesmen's reply is that Palestine has grown more peaceful precisely because last summer the Arabs were promised a definite term to the sale of agricultural land to the Jews and to the policy of further Jewish immigration. They point out that unrest was again growing among the Arabs owing to the delay in implementing these twin policies—a claim which is borne out by information recently received from high military authorities.

Additionally the Government case declares that there is already a serious problem of landless Arabs in certain areas, and that it might become unmanageable if land sales are not restricted immediately.

It is argued further that the series of special commissions sent to Palestine to examine the land and cognate problems have one after another advocated the policy which is now being adopted.

Moslem Views Cited

Finally reference is made to the viewpoint of neighboring Moslem lands, including Egypt and Saudi Arabia, which is strongly in favor of the course the Government has now chosen, as is also that of the Moslem community in India. When the British Empire is engaged in a war upon which its whole existence depends this is regarded as a factor which it is impossible to ignore.

The policy which is now being debated provides for complete cessation of land transfers from Arabs to Jews in some areas while they would be restricted in others. The regulations also would curtail transfers of land to non-Palestinian Arabs in the hilly regions of Palestine retroactively as from May 18, 1939. Limited transfers are still permitted in certain other areas, notably the Plains of Esdralelon, Eastern Galilee, and the maritime region between Haifa and Tantura, and in Negeb—a desert district in South Palestine which some authorities believe can be restored to the fertility it is supposed to have had in Roman times.

JERUSALEM, March 6 (AP)—Police broke up fresh Jewish demonstrations in Palestine against new British laws restricting the transfer of land from Arabs to Jews.

Police imposed a curfew from 3:30 p. m. to 1 a. m. on the Jewish quarters of Jerusalem, A curfew beginning at 5 p. m. has been clamped down on the Jewish city of Tel Aviv.

Miss Henrietta Szold of Baltimore and a group of leaders of the Jewish Women's Council presented a memorandum on the land laws to British authorities, who will forward it to London.

The latest demonstration followed disturbances of March 2, when 14 British police and a number of Jews were acknowledged to have been injured. A British constable was injured today.

Rogers's Keen Wit Gave Light Hurt

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles.
Third of 12 articles on
"Humor in the World Crisis."
Tour Through the Humor of Will Rogers.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Personally," said Will Rogers, "I don't like jokes that get the biggest laughs. I like one where, if you are with a friend and you hear it, it makes you think; and you nudge your friend and say, 'He's right about that.'" Take this one, for example: "When the U. S. opened up the 'open door' in the Far East," Will said, "we didn't go in. Japan came out." Or this: "Farmers, get out your sense of humor"—Will was speaking at the end of the roaring twenties—"Congress is meeting to relieve you again next week."

Here is another of the same pungent sort from the grim days at the low of the depression, and remember that Will was always a convinced Republocrat—or was it a Democran? "Anyone," he said, "can be a Republican when the market is up, but when stocks is selling for no more than they're worth, I tell you, being a Republican is a sacrifice."

In those wild and chaotic fall days of 1929, when the speculator's world was clattering about his ears, "Don't gamble," he advised in one of his daily telegrams to the New York Times. "Take all your savings and buy some good stock, and hold it till it goes up, then sell it.

"If it don't go up, don't buy it. Yours, Will Rogers."

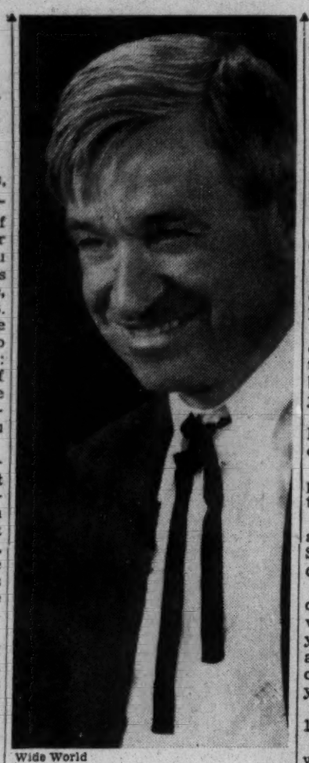
Isolationist

It isn't necessary to agree with Will. He broke many a cudgel in many a controversial cause. When you nudge your friend, as Will would wish, and say, "He's right about that," you might very well mean that he had stated an opposing point of view so pithily, and with so much meaning, that you had more understanding of the other fellow's attitude. Will, for example, was an inflexible isolationist. Localized, cowpunching Americanism was his stock in trade as a humorist. But even a good internationalist probably would find a certain bracing quality in his lament:

"If we can just let other people alone now and let them do their own fighting. When you get into trouble 5,000 miles away from home, you've got to have been looking for it."

Another time, driving words like nails, he pounded the same point home. "It takes a big navy for us and England just to locate somebody else's business."

With his customary complete disregard for grammar and profound regard for something more fundamental, "A fellow shouldn't have to kill anybody to prove they are right."



Wide World

Will Rogers
Saw comic side of American political scene and remarked upon it with point but without hurt

Will had it in for diplomats. The words of President Roosevelt at the time of the World Economic Conference were resented, he said, "because of the President having something to say and wanting to say it. There is no diplomatic language for that. A diplomat has a hundred ways of saying nothing, because he never had anything to say. That's why they call 'em diplomats."

Wars and Conferences

"We had better," he said, "quit writing notes to Japan or she will have all China. Every time they get a note they take another town that they hadn't thought of till our note give 'em the idea."

As for conferences, most everyone has heard, and most everyone is willing to re-hear, one of Will's earliest and best, "The United States never lost a war nor won a conference."

"We stood through one speech," he snorted at the 1930 Naval Limitation Conference, "sat through eight, slept through twelve, and in three solid hours of compliments not a rowboat was sunk."

There is no use philosophizing about Will's salty brand of humor. He said all there is to say, better than any would-be analyst. "In the five times I have appeared before President Wilson," he wrote once, "I have used dozens of jokes about him, And he has the best sense of humor and is the best audience I ever played to, Which bears out the theory I work on, That you can always joke about a big Man that is really big, But don't ever kid about the little fellow that thinks he is something, cause he will get sore. That's why he is little."

At Home and Abroad

As a result, he could be rough, and his victims would beg for more. He stood before a convention of bankers. "Gentlemen, you are as fine a group of men as ever foreclosed a mortgage on a widow. I'm glad to be with you shylocks."

Or in 1930, speaking from Chicago, "Twenty thousand Rotarians walking the streets of Chicago here (during a convention), and not a one has been shot or robbed. It looks like negligence."

He could rib foreign nations equally well. "I know Englishmen that have had the same well-bred butler all their lives and they are just as rude as they ever were."

"See where Pres. Wilson and England compromised on Freedom of the Seas. England got it."

"Communism to me is one third practice and two thirds explanation."

"I didn't know before I got there, and they told me, that Rome had Senators. Now I know why it declined."

Then there were the pure shafts of light unrelated to any of the world's major problems. "When you ain't nothing else you are an artist. It's the one thing you can claim to be and nobody can prove you aint."

"I read the Fourth Reader for 10 years."

After a visit to the White House when Herbert Hoover was there to receive him, "I was made the victim of a lot of information. . . ."

In 1932, with fresh overtones for 1940, "The worst thing that has happened to us in a long time is that this is an election year."

Had to Laugh

Will was proud of his strain of Cherokee ancestry, and when someone mentioned the pride of family, "Maybe my ancestors didn't come over on the Mayflower, but they met the boat."

Finally, there was Cal, or as Will affectionately addressed him in cables to the press from all over the world, "Calcool, Whitehousewash." The dour character who presided over the nation's most ebullient boom period, in much the same way as that other buoyant character who has now presided over the nation's greatest depression, made for prime humor. From Egypt: "I guess I'm the only gent who went to Cairo without seeing the Sphinx. I had already seen Mr. Coolidge. . . ."

"Coolidge had the best idea on this farm relief. He went out and spoke to the farmers one time in Minneapolis. He said, 'Farmers, you are in a hole. I can't help you out, but I will get in with you.'

"He did. That made it fine, so the farmers were satisfied as long as Coolidge was going to get in with them."

The best story is reserved for the last. Most everyone has heard it at one time or another, but no matter; it still is the best. Will was to meet Mr. Coolidge for the first time at the White House. A friend wagered he couldn't get a laugh out of the President in the first two minutes. Will said twenty seconds. He was introduced, shook hands with the President, and appeared covered with confusion.

"Mighty pleased to meet you," he said, "but I didn't quite catch the name."

Yes, Mr. Coolidge laughed.

And about 120,000,000 people laughed with him.

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We don't mean you must sport a Park Avenue butler to enjoy Underwood Black Bean Soup. But if you're one of the few who like to live well despite a budget, you'll treat yourself to this soup for the social register. A slice of egg. A slice of lemon. It's luxury in a bowl!

Outstanding, too, is Underwood Puree Mongole, a delicious blend of tomatoes, peas and Julienned vegetables, graced with a touch of curry.

● If your dealer does not carry these soups, write to Wm. Underwood Co., 11 Walnut Street, Watertown, Mass.

Honors Epochal Event

Pompeo Coppini, Sculptor

Ready for Texan Anniversary Dedication
Majestic Alamo shaft carries names of 181 men who made the supreme sacrifice for a cause they believed in. Symbolic figures and a fitting inscription also mark the striking stone pile.

San Antonio's Alamo Cenotaph Elegant Tribute to 1836 Heroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — The 104th anniversary of the fall of the Alamo will find ready for dedication a $100,000 memorial to the 181 men—adopted Texans from many parts of the world—who made the supreme sacrifice in that epochal event of 1836.

This memorial is a cenotaph, compared in significance to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Nation's capital. Graven upon its marble sides below the heroic figures of William B. Travis, Davy Crockett, James Bowie and James B. Bonham are the names of the 181 in whose memory it was erected belatedly as a Texas Centennial project. On the north side of the 61-foot structure is this inscription:

"In memory of the heroes who sacrificed their lives at the Alamo March 6, 1836, in defense of Texas. They chose never to surrender nor retreat; these brave hearts, with flag still proudly waving, perished in the flames of immortality that their high sacrifice might lead to the founding of this Texas."

Declaring that the San Antonio cenotaph is the only outstanding one erected to heroes not of recent date in American history, its sculptor, Pompeo Coppini, says it will become all the more widely known. The cenotaph was erected under direction of the State Board of Control with money allotted from the Federal Centennial fund for Texas. Adams & Adams were architects and Rodriguez Brothers, contractors on the project. The memorial stands on the spot where Texans defended the Alamo—then a mission or presidio—against Mexican attackers. It is near the State-owned and preserved mission chapel, commonly referred to as "The Alamo" but actually only a small part of the original Spanish, and later Mexican, establishment.

On west and east panels of the cenotaph appear eight-foot figures of Travis. Crockett, Bowie and Bonham, principal defenders of the Alamo. Travis was the Commander. Back of the leading figures are others whom the sculptor sought to depict as typical of the Alamo heroes—"not common, everyday bravados," said Mr. Coppini, "but people with a great soul, full of sentiment and fully realizing the value of their patriotism."

On the cenotaph's front, facing south, is a 24-foot group called "The Spirit of Sacrifice." The top figure symbolizes the sacrifice at the Alamo—rising to immortality.

Facing north is an allegorical figure of Texas—the State of the Union, not the Texas of 1836—represented as a majestic matron holding the emblems of State and Federal patriotism—adorned by fruits of her land and of the Union.

Migratory Farmer Called Challenge to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—The hundreds of thousands of American farm workers who are moving from States in the West and South in a desperate effort to earn a living constitute a threat to the American standard of living, in the opinion of John R. Butler, President of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

"The migratory farmer represents a challenge to America," which the nation must meet, Mr. Butler told a mass meeting at the Henry Street Settlement here March 4. "They do not seek temporary relief or handouts, but intelligent, directed help which will enable them to once more become self-respecting, useful citizens with a decent American standard of living."

To Submit Plans

Mr. Butler said that such a program had been worked out by the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, its chief plank calling for expansion of the Farm Security Administration to provide homes for tenants and share-croppers, "whence most of the migrants derive."

"For the migrants themselves, the Union proposes the establishment of co-operative communities and farms where they can begin their lives anew," he added.

Mr. Butler said he had been requested by Nathan Straus, head of the Federal Housing Authority, to submit plans for a "subsistence homestead community" to be established near Memphis, Tenn., for the cotton workers, "some of whom pay as much as $1 and $2 a week a room in shacks housing two to five families."

Co-operating with Mr. Butler in the week's program to tell New York about the plight of southern cotton farmers and the activities of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, numbering 40,000 members, are Frank Betton, Vice-President, negro justice of the peace in Cotton Plant, Ark.; Frank Slayton, of the Farm Security Administration's Dyess Colony, and Harry L. Mitchell, executive member and formerly General Secretary of the Union.

Extend Benefits

"Of the 9,000,000 sharecropper men, women and children, more than 2,000,000 were reduced to circumstances approaching pauperization during the past five years," Mr. Butler continued. "Many of them—350,000 families, according to government statistics—are now wandering from State to State in a desperate effort to earn a living as migrant farm laborers. The destitution of these shelterless people is a threat to organized labor and the American standard of living."

Mr. Butler said his organization was attempting to extend benefits of the wages and hours law to agriculture by legislation which would provide that "any landlord planting a cash crop of 25 acres or more receive no government benefit unless he pays his farm laborers a minimum of 25 cents an hour for a 10-hour day."

Gains by the union which Mr. Butler cited were a pay rise to $1 a day for plow men in cotton fields and an increase from 40 cents to 80 cents per 100 pounds for cotton pickers.

Abolition of the poll tax which prevents 3 per cent to 25 per cent of farmers from voting, anti-lynching legislation, adequate supplies of textbooks for rural schools and equal rights for Negroes were listed by Floyd Slayton as included in the general program of the union. Its most outstanding achievement, he held, was the notable progress made in breaking down racial prejudice.

Mechanization

Mr. Mitchell attributed much of the prevailing poverty among cotton workers to displacement caused by mechanization of the farms. He estimated that this trend had thrown from 500,000 to 1,000,000 families into the discard. He said that the number of tractors in Texas alone had increased from 30,000 to 100,000 in the past decade.

Mass migration was one result which the nation had felt, he continued, adding that "one out of 10 families have migrated to the West and the rest are now crowded in the slum areas of southern cities."

There seemed to be no place for the unemployed farmer in the Works Progress Administration, Mr. Mitchell declared.

$12-a-Year Mayor Gets $10,000 Job

By the Associated Press

Des Moines, Iowa, March 6

Robert K. Goodwin's second venture into politics will pay a lot better than his first.

As Mayor of Redfield, Iowa, he has been drawing $12 a year. The town has a population of 800.

As the new Sixth Iowa District Representative he will receive $833.33 a month, plus mileage and other expenses.

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HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
By Richard Llewellyn

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G. O. P. Elated By Victory In Iowa Election

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 6 (AP)—Exultant Republicans today hailed the party's victory in the Sixth Iowa District Congressional election as an indication that the 1938 G. O. P. comeback in the Corn Belt has carried over into the presidential year of 1940.

Robert K. Goodwin, Redfield (Iowa) Mayor, farmer, and manufacturer, yesterday won the special election to fill the unexpired term of Representative C. C. Dowell, Des Moines Republican.

Mr. Goodwin's margin over Byron G. Allen of Des Moines, his New Deal opponent, was more than three to two. The winner polled 29,248 votes in 212 of this normally Republican District's 218 precincts. Mr. Allen's total was 18,770.

In Washington John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared the G. O. P. tide "was moving higher."

"Not only was the New Deal the clear-cut issue in this (Iowa) election," he said, "but the success of its farm policies was likewise an issue."

Mr. Goodwin, and A. A. A. operator, on his 280-acre Dallas County farm, took the wind out of Mr. Allen's efforts to make the Federal farm program an issue. The Republican nominee talked parity prices for the farmer in approved A. A. A. fashion while his foe was declaring that the election would constitute either an indorsement or repudiation of Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace in the latter's home district.

Only once in Iowa history has this area gone Democratic in a Congressional election. Mr. Goodwin's term will expire Jan. 3, 1942.

'G. O. P. Tide'

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, said last night in a statement:

"The special Congressional election in Iowa further demonstrates the strong Republican tide moving throughout the country.

"In this typical farm district, the home of the New Deal Secretary of Agriculture, our Republican candidate, Robert K. Goodwin, carried all six of the counties. His Democratic opponent was hailed as a 100 per cent New Dealer.

"The Republicans carried this district in 1938 with 58.5 per cent of the total vote cast. In the 1940 special election the Republican candidate got 60.7 per cent of the total vote.

"These results confirm the marked gains registered last week in the two special elections in Ohio, where the Republican candidates gained more than 7 per cent of the total vote in each district, as compared with the 1938 division.

"As in Ohio, also, the Iowa election repulsed a leader in the Roosevelt third-term movement."

Mexico Places Curb on Graft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Enactment of the Law of Responsibility for Public Officials, which became effective Feb. 21, again places the Cardenas Government on record as seeking to implant democratic processes which cannot be altered by succeeding regimes.

The new law provides that all officials must record their properties and assets at the beginning of their terms of office. If later during their term, or for a reasonable period succeeding it, unaccountable wealth is discovered, the official will be liable to inquiry as to the source of this wealth. This property accounting applies not only to the individual but to members of his immediate family.

The law is designed to prevent graft and carries penalties of both fine and imprisonment, as well as enforced return of any wealth illegally obtained. Denunciation of a culprit may be made by any citizen who can present sufficient evidence to indicate irregularities.

Although politicians have commented little upon the new law, the press has praised it. "It is the public belief that many abuses by officials will now disappear," says El Universal, attributing previous grafting to a lack of laws and corresponding penalties to check it.

Peace Held Chief Goal of President

NEW YORK (AP)—Prof. Raymond Moley expressed belief March 5 that President Roosevelt was "more interested in bringing peace to this world than in being President again."

"We sympathize," Dr. Moley told a Town Hall audience, "for as much as we'd like him to be President again, we want peace more. Mr. Roosevelt knows there is a greater place in history for the man who brings peace to the world than to the man who breaks political precedent, and we would also rather see peace than see him go in again."

Dr. Moley, at one time a close advisor of the President, said he believed Mr. Roosevelt had not made up his own mind whether he would seek another term, but was enjoying all the speculation.

Canadian Gold Output Shows Gain in 1939

OTTAWA—Gold production in Canada during the first 10 months of 1939 amounted to 4,235,880 ounces, compared with 3,877,239 ounces in the corresponding period of 1938, and 3,380,735 ounces in 1937.

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Olson's Special Session Fails to Adopt Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. March 6—Having refused approval of practically every point in Gov. Culbert L. Olson's emergency program, the California Legislature is in recess until May 13.

Marked by clashes between executive and legislative forces, the special session, recently adjourned, accomplished little in solving the problems of unemployment relief and budget balancing and there was every indication the battle between the Governor and the opposition groups in both the Senate and Assembly would be continued when the special session reconvenes.

When the call was issued for the special session to convene Jan. 29, Governor Olson asked the lawmakers to appropriate $95,500,000 for unemployment relief for the biennium ending June 30, 1941. This was in addition to the $35,000,000 voted last year and already spent.

Taking virtually no notice of this recommendation, the anti-administration blocs in both houses appropriated only $13,800,000 for dole purposes. Of this amount $12,200,000 was approved over Governor Olson's veto. The Chief Executive, in refusing approval of the bill, charged it would mean a 40 per cent slash in relief rolls between now and June 1.

Vetoed Relief Transfer

In the closing hours of the session, the Governor also vetoed a bill to transfer relief management, after June 1, from the State Relief Administration, to the 58 County governments.

After a comparatively brief debate in the Lower House it became apparent that the Republican and Conservative-Democratic coalition lacked votes to override the veto and it was decided a test vote on this question would not be taken until after the recess.

In addition to cutting drastically the recommended relief appropriation, the Legislature also included a series of definite provisions outlining the manner in which the relief money may be spent.

Restrictions include a $58 cash "ceiling" on family relief budgets, a three-year residence requirement for relief after April 1, limitation of expenditures for work projects to 3 per cent of the appropriation, the barring of State Relief Administration employees from political activities, the elimination of the dole for aliens who entered the country illegally after 1924, and the limitation of dole spending by recipients to food, rent, utilities and other necessities.

Failure Was Forecast

The failure of Governor Olson's program was forecast by political observers at the opening of the session when the Lower House unseated Speaker Paul Peek, leader of the Olson contingent, and elected Gordon Garland, a Conservative Democrat, as Speaker of the Assembly. His first act upon being sworn in was to rip out a telephone which had provided a direct connection between the Speaker's desk and the Governor's office.

So well entrenched were the anti-Olson blocs in both houses that no one of the tax increase measures recommended by the Governor ever reached a floor roll call.

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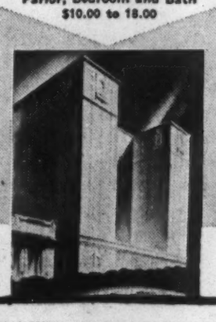

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Soviet Troops Tighten Hold on Viborg

By the Associated Press

The Russian Army continued today to close its grip on Viborg, its commanders reported, with the capture of the town of Neetela, nine miles northeast of the besieged city.

Neetela is just east of Karisalmi, a station on the Viborg-Sortavala railway.

The capture of two islands in Viborg Bay, one of them Ravansaari, just north of the Koivisto fortresses taken some days ago, also was reported as the Red contingents continued mopping up in the bay area.

Twenty-one Finnish airplanes were reported shot down in the aerial war.

Meanwhile some 50 persons were killed and scores wounded in a small unnamed south central Finnish town yesterday when Russian planes executed one of their worst bombing raids of the war.

Five direct hits were scored on a hospital, and one bomb dropped on an air-raid shelter.

The raiders, diving out of the clouds to 1,400 to 1,700 feet, swept over in two flights 50 minutes apart.

Fifteen of the bombs struck in the vicinity of a military hospital and one big explosive missile went directly down the stairway from the top of the four-story building to the bottom.

Twenty-five persons, nearly all of them women, were killed when a bomb hit the top of the air-raid shelter.

Two hundred bombs, all effective, were dropped in the raid by 32 planes.

The attack came as the Finns with their own Air Force had bombed and machine-gunned Red Army detachments attempting to cross the ice in Viborg Bay.

With main interest centered along this western rim of the Karelian Isthmus the Finnish high command said there was "harassing activity by artillery" on the eastern end of the Isthmus front where continued Soviet pounding has failed to break through the Taipale sector.

Northeast of Lake Ladoga fighting eased up.

Apology by Soviet

STOCKHOLM, March 6 (AP)—The Soviet Russian Government has apologized for the bombing of Pajala, Sweden, Feb. 21 by Red Army planes.

In a brief announcement, the Swedish Government last night said a Russian note of apology was handed to the Swedish Legation in Moscow. Previously, the Soviet Government had informally denied responsibility for bombing of the town six miles from the Finnish border.

The apology followed a new investigation.

The bombing of Pajala, a town of 3,000 population six miles from the Finnish frontier, was the second violation of Swedish territory by Russian airmen and the occasion for a second protest to Moscow.

Moscow apologized on Jan. 18 for planes which flew over Swedish territory four days earlier and which, the Swedes said, bombed Kallaks Island in the Gulf of Finland.

A shower of 134 bombs—100 of them incendiary—fell on Pajala, setting fire to numerous buildings, but causing no casualties.

Canadians Differ On Air Center Affair

OTTAWA, March 6 (CP)—Premier Mitchell Hepburn, of Ontario, and Canadian Defense Minister Norman Rogers were on opposite sides today of a controversy over whether there was or was not a "violent disturbance" at the Royal Canadian Air Force Center near St. Thomas, Ontario.

Mr. Hepburn, opponent of the Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, said there was a parade and demonstration at the training base in protest against "lack of training," that it took military authorities three days to round up the demonstrators, but that the censors suppressed the story.

Sr. Thomas is in Elgin County, Mr. Hepburn's constituency, and he owns a farm near by.

Defense Minister Rogers, denying the whole business and inviting Premier Hepburn to visit the center with newspapermen, declared, "Each time Premier Hepburn indulges his flair for abuse and for groundless statements, for loose and violent speech, he is a party to the betrayal of Canada."

Polish Exiles Publish List Of Atrocities

ANGERS, France, March 6 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in exile, gave a detailed statement before the fourth public session of the Polish National Council last night on "atrocities" and "massacres" which he accused the Germans of committing in occupied Poland.

[Authorized quarters in Berlin, commenting on the statement of the exiled Polish Government, said it represented a "poor pitiful effort" to distract attention from the "German authentic list" of massacres and attrocities committed against Germans in Poland before the outbreak of war and during the early days of September.

Hans Frank, Governor-General of the Polish area occupied but not incorporated in Germany, denied Feb. 10 that Germans there "were shooting priests, sterilizing Polish children, torturing Jews, or executing students by the thousands."

In denying all persecution charges, he said "there isn't even any rationing of bread as in Germany itself."]

Sees Proof of Weakness

General Sikorski declared, "this unprecedented terror is manifest proof of the weakness" of the Germans. Their actions betray their "uncertainty and worry," he added.

The General spoke shortly after the release of an official paper to appear with others in a "white book" whose purpose will be to "demonstrate" that "the Germans are attempting to exterminate the population of western Poland by a regime of the most cruel violence ever applied in Europe."

Among the crimes that the emigre Government listed were:

The firing squad deaths of 136 Polish school boys, 12 and 13 years old, at Bromberg (Bydgoszcz).

The "massacre" at the same place of 6,000 Polish men and women since and through December.

Mass Execution Charged

Deportation of 350 Polish hostages from Gdynia and their execution after they were forced to dig their own graves.

The monument to the Polish hero, Kosciuszko, and the statue of Woodrow Wilson at Poznan have been demolished, the white paper asserted.

The execution of "increasingly large numbers of women," the slaying of a total of 18,000 Poles, "leaders in all social classes," and the deportation to central Poland of the entire Polish population of Gdynia, numbering 130,000, were other charges contained in the advance resume of the white book.

Sweet Sight to Britons

© Fox

Sugar Beets—Part of 1,200 Tons

Cultivation of these roots is one of the most important wartime home industries because it conserves shipping. About 11,000 acres of land are raising sugar-beets in Yorkshire, providing the raw material for Britain's sugar ration of 12 ounces a head a week.

Britain Saves Ships on Sugar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—By pounding the beet Britain is saving its coppers. And its silver coins and gold reserves as well.

More than half Britain's annual wartime requirements of sugar is to be supplied this year by its own sugar beet industry, thanks to a record 1939 crop, yielding 500,000 tons of white sugar.

Besides providing each citizen with 23 pounds of sugar, this big crop will release 66 cargo steamers for importing essential goods which cannot be produced in Britain. And, say the experts, the cargo space of 40 more ships will be saved because of the cruder sugar products extracted—molasses, for example—from the home-grown beet.

Thus the British taxpayer, who in the past has been called upon to subsidize the sugar-beet industry, is beginning to draw something like a dividend from his investment.

Nearly 350,000 acres of beet were grown last year, compared with practically none during 1914-1918, and to make sure of another record yield the Government has guaranteed farmers a substantially increased price for the 1940 crop.

The average yield of beet in Britain is about eight tons an acre and six tons give just about one ton of sugar. But that is not all they give. For sugar beet pulp left over after the sugar has been extracted is a valuable by-product; it can be fed to all classes of stock in place of cereal meals. Farmers are reminded that the beet tops, which are cut off in the field, are excellent for sheep. With a little grazing, one acre of tops will feed 100 ewes for a week, and if not needed immediately, the tops can be converted into nutritious silage.

Magnet Telephone To Aid Mine Work

NEW YORK (AP)—A new two-way magnetic phone system for use in mine emergencies is announced by the American Television Corporation.

It converts the human voice into electric impulses and transmits them in the form of magnetic waves and thus enables emergency communication between the depths of a mine and the surface.

It was developed by research engineers of Communicating Systems Incorporated, an A. T. C. subsidiary.

Samuel M. Saltzman, C. S. I. President, said the magnetic system succeeded where radio and the telephone were ineffective because its low frequency signal would reach a completely isolated mine section without the aid of wires.

The high frequencies of radio, he said, failed to penetrate great depths of earth and rock.

The magnetic system has a stationary transmitter on the surface with portable transmitters for each underground section running laterally from the main mine shaft.

Mr. Saltzman said the magnetic waves traveled effectively any distance up to five miles.

Germany Still Needs Finns' Raw Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Germany, it is reported here, is to maintain its clearing agreement with Finland during 1940. This announcement, which appeared in an inconspicuous place in the German press, indicates that the Third Reich cannot be without Finnish wood and metal ores and that Russian supplies are insufficient. It is hardly likely that this arrangement meets with Soviet approval.

Soviet Economy Viewed; Ruthlessness a Factor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Soviet Russia's aggression in Finland not only attracts world attention to the Bolsheviks' new imperialist policy, but also raises again the problem of the success or failure of the socio-economic experiment directed from the Kremlin during the past two decades, since one of the first consequences of Russian success would be the extension of the Soviet system to Finland.

Soviet economy also deserves careful examination since such a scheme of state control of the social and economic life of so large and diversified a population as that of the Soviet Union, covering one sixth of the globe, must be reckoned with as a world factor. It might also be pointed out that the first Five-Year Plan drawn up in Moscow became the inspirer of large-scale planning elsewhere, books were written round it and societies formed to examine and apply it in various countries. In view of its importance, it is natural that conclusions should not be drawn except upon the best available information as to the practical results of Soviet economy over a fairly long period. Political or social bias naturally enters into most examinations of this question so that it is essential that as far as possible the information should be official and the interpretation by those qualified to interpret.

Three Plans Evaluated

Such a work is the Series on Russian Economic Conditions published by the Birmingham Research Bureau under the direction of Prof. Serge Konovaloff. It has been running for some years past and is regarded by experts as one of the best continuous commentaries on Russian economic conditions.

Recently, Volume 12 in this series appeared. The three Five-Year Plans of the Soviets are the theme, and the endeavor is to assess their importance and accomplishment dispassionately and correctly, on the basis of Soviet official publications. From the outset it must be noted that no clearly defined conclusion is possible since the Union of Soviet Republics is such a vast conglomeration of areas unequally developed in all respects, that economically what may be true of one aspect of economy is entirely untrue regarding another.

A fairly correct idea of the present economic position and of the chances of Plan No. 3 may however be gathered from an examination of the planned and actual results of the first two Five-Year Plans. Total production in the large-scale industry amounted at the end of 1932—the end of the First Plan—to 38,831,000,000,000 rubles or 4,000,000,000 rubles short of the plan; but at the end of Plan No. 2 in 1937 it was 90,200,000,000,000 rubles, or 4,000,000,000 rubles above plan. The ruble is officially quoted at $0.20 but actual rates vary to as low as $0.04. The number of workers in heavy industry had risen in the meantime from just over 3,000,000 in 1928 to 7,700,000 in 1936.

Main Fields of Expansion

An examination of the official figures, the report maintains, shows that "expansion and restoration were particularly remarkable in the case of the electrical industry, machine building, and metal industry, heavy and light metallurgy, and chemical industries. It was considerably less in the case of light industry and of cotton textiles, linen, silk, and wool in particular."

Since transport is essentially important not only for Russia's campaign with Finland but also for Soviet economic co-operation with Germany, it is interesting to note the position of the railroads. All Five-Year Plans make ample "paper provision" for railroad improvements, but at the end of 1933, there was a great deficiency of transport so that large quantities of goods were being held up.

Improvements came later in 1935, when new rails, engines, and rolling stock were installed. It is significant to note, however, that in 1937 though the mileage opened was only 44.1 per cent greater than in 1913, goods traffic rose more than 500 per cent and the passenger traffic more than 350 per cent. This meant considerable wear and tear and the minimum of repairs and few replacements.

Dumping Practice Used

In agriculture, investigations show that results have been even less encouraging, owing to the desire to unduly speed up long-term schemes. The fundamental problem here is that of capital investment, but several aspects of the various Plans have worked against the accumulation of capital. Thus foreign capital was excluded, exchange and foreign trade control and compulsory investment made essential but always directed toward doctrinaire goals. Even in the '20's the Soviets were setting abroad at "dumping" prices in order to increase capital investment, and finding compensation in the crippling of purchasing power at home through forced loans and controlled prices.

Soviet statistics, this report concludes, are often misleading, estimates are wide of the mark, plans go awry, and bureaucracy fails.

Outstanding is the Soviet's determination to make the system work. Ruthlessness is the key to the whole system, according to this report. Despite want and widespread famine at certain intervals it has continued. Though no stable development has been found in such a system which is governed by doctrinaires who from 1918 to 1921 ruined the whole capital equipment of the Czarist regime, Russia has gained technical and educational advantages and there is evidence of the slow realization of a long prepared design.

The remarkable feature of the first Five-Year Plan was not so much the planning, according to these investigations, as the savagely coercive organization with which the planning was enforced, leaving the world outside still amazed at the fact that despite everything the Soviet regime still stands, still controls 180,000,000 persons and can even wage an offensive war.

From this the world may also look ahead and ask what place will Soviet Russia play in the world of tomorrow. A major war may well reduce its economy to chaos. If it does not, a new Russia continuing the present imperialist policy, securely established in its new economic system "through force of habit" and developing aright its vast economic resources may well play a decisive role in world developments.

Russian Privations Told by Trade Aide

By the Associated Press

London, March 6

The Russian standard of living has fallen about 33 per cent in the last six months and the food supply in Moscow is "worse than at any time since the famine of 1933," Spencer Williams, Secretary of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, declared last night in an interview broadcast to the United States.

Back in London after 10 years in the Soviet Union, Mr. Williams said "a general rise of 35 per cent in all food prices was decreed about the middle of January," but that newspaper correspondents were not permitted to send the story abroad.

Mr. Williams said he did not believe Russia could send many supplies to Germany "with the exception of a few commodities," unless the Germans "accomplish a miracle of organization."

Of the Finnish conflict, he said, "the Russian people are at war today without really knowing they are at war."

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Replacing Shipping Tackled By Britain on Expanded Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The problem of replacing shipping lost through sea warfare is being tackled in earnest by the British Admiralty which recently announced that under the plan for co-ordination of naval and merchant shipping construction, certain shipyards closed since the rationalization scheme of 1930, would be reopened.

Centralized shipping control has been operating since the outbreak of war and now comes shipbuilding control. In this latter sphere the problem is how the building of warships and merchantmen can be best carried through.

Builders of merchant ships are not necessarily able to build ships of war since the latter demand more exact specifications.

In addition, a decision must be made as to whether the available building capacity is sufficient to meet the new needs. Apart from heavy naval work, British yards were reported before the war to be capable of producing annually 2,000,000 gross tons of merchant shipping. Not that they were doing so. Because of world economic conditions they were only partially employed.

Costly Reconditioning

Many shipbuilding yards had been dismantled and to recommission berths and basins would mean new equipment and particularly increasing the supplies of machine tools.

More important is the question of the supply of skilled labor. Whether there is sufficient on hand is a much debated question in the shipbuilding industry itself.

In certain reliable circles it is felt that the extension of capacity should be reduced to a minimum, since the existing organization can satisfy all wants and the labor and other problems inherent in any great extension of capacity which are feared in the postwar period can be avoided.

The possibility of buying or building ships abroad may also have to be considered. But strategic needs will undoubtedly determine the whole issue.

Fundamentally, the problem of shipping is part of the wider problem of supplies. The twofold needs are to plan the most efficient and economic use of Allied and neutral shipping and to bring into employment new tonnage lost by requisitioning, to make up for convoy delays, congestion, losses by sinkings, and to remove aimless voyages in ballast.

Recent British concentration upon the problems of wartime shipping reveals the vital importance to the Allies both of fully utilizing existing tonnage and of building new ships as fast as possible.

Convoy System at Work

The necessity of the convoy system as a special precaution against submarine attacks has led to the aggregate effective capacity of the mercantile marine being considerably lowered. Out of 21,000,000 tons of shipping available at the outbreak of the war, sea warfare has, according to latest British naval estimates, destroyed about 620,000 tons of British shipping, and about 76,689 tons of Allied—Polish and French—shipping. Neutral shipping losses totaled at least 342,357 tons up to Feb. 8.

British Admiralty figures on March 5 showed that of 10,782 vessels convoyed in the first six months of the war, only 25 had been lost—ratio of 431 to 1.

British naval sources have also stated that shipping losses to date have been two-thirds replaced by new construction and captures. But though the losses have been relatively small, safety has been bought at the sacrifice of speed, and the concentration of seagoing traffic only along new and longer routes. This has meant that less merchandise has been coming into British and French ports each week.

Between 1914 and the outbreak of the present war, there was a decline in Britain's aggregate tonnage; but this is offset by increase in the tonnage of the Dominions and of France.

If—this is a big "if"—Britain could also draw upon neutral shipping then the position would be more favorable than 25 years ago.

Started Organized

Fortunately, this country, benefiting from the experience of the World War has been able to start with a Ministry of Shipping right from the beginning of hostilities, not as in the last war, more than two years after its outbreak. Its purpose is the control and regulation of all shipping available in the best interests of the country.

Deficient sea-carrying power was 25 years ago and still is, the main problem. Though, as has been said, not freight rates but the safe delivery of essential goods is the first consideration, yet the question is important since the disorganization of world shipping and the requisitioning of Allied tonnage has made a rise in shipping rates inevitable.

Hapsburgs Visit America

Wide World

Archdukes Otto and Felix

Otto, the Pretender to the throne of Austria, was met by his brother Felix (right), when he arrived at Baltimore aboard the American Clipper. Otto will study the workings of democracy while in the United States, while Felix has been in America for several months on a lecture tour. Otto in an interview in New York gave the opinion that an Allied victory and a central European federation of states were peace requisites.

Two Views of the Blockade

BERLIN, March 6 (AP)—The official German news agency, DNB, today challenged the statement of the British Admiralty that due to the effectiveness of the convoy system only two ships—the Albano, 1,176 tons, and the Cato, 710 tons—had been sunk during the week ending March 2.

DNB asked for an explanation of the losses of eight ships whose destruction last week, according to German information, was attributable to German sea warfare—the Ulster Queen, Pyrrhus, Golconda, Efos, Clan Morrison, Subtle, British Endeavor, and Loch Maddy, totaling 36,282 tons.

Previous dispatches gave the following information about the ships mentioned in the German statement:

Pyrrhus, 7,418 tons, sunk March 1 by enemy action; Ulster Queen, 3,791 tons, grounded Feb. 28; Efos, 1,245 tons, sank after striking wreckage Feb. 26; Clan Morrison, 5,936 tons, sunk by mine Feb. 26; British Endeavor, 4,580 tons, sank in Atlantic, no cause given, Feb. 24; Loch Maddy, 4,996 tons, torpedoed Feb. 22.

Previous dispatches have not mentioned the Golconda and Subtle.

Nazi Ship Held?

ARUBA, Netherlands West Indies, March 6 (AP)—The German freighter Seattle, which sailed March 4 with a lumber cargo, was reported today to have been intercepted at sea, presumably by Allied warships guarding the Western Atlantic against German attempts to run the blockade.

Reports received here said the master of the Seattle had sent a message reporting his plight.

No mention was made of another German vessel, the Mimihorn, which also sailed March 4.

Churchill Explains

LONDON, March 6 (AP) — Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, disclosed today that the plane which sank the British liner Domala with a loss of 108 lives March 2 had fooled a nearby British destroyer into believing it was a friendly craft until bombs started falling.

The Domala was attacked suddenly, he told the House of Commons, and since the plane was believed to be friendly the Domala's guns were not brought into action before the bombs fell. Mr. Churchill said that the nearby destroyer similarly was misled.

Mr. Churchill promised to investigate a report that the ship's gun crews were not at their action stations when the attack was launched.

Swedes Demand Foreign Agents Go

STOCKHOLM, March 6 —A mounting campaign against Swedish Communists as a result of Russia's invasion of Finland was accelerated today by demands from all major parties in the Riksdag (Parliament) that the Government "remove all agents of foreign powers from the Riksdag."

Five Communists are members of Parliament.

Discussion of a Government bill appropriating 117,000,000 kroner (about $30,000,000) for naval construction revealed plans for two new cruisers had been postponed. Immediate construction of four destroyers, 18 mine sweepers, and other naval items is planned, however.

The additional naval defense appropriation of 117,000,000 kroner was submitted March 6 to the Riksdag by the Swedish Government.

A record military defense budget of 800,000,000 kroner was announced Jan. 11 for the coming fiscal year. It was expected to cause the first deficit in many years.

U. S. Offering Old Munitions To Neutrals

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Old but usable American artillery, rifles, and other munitions were offered today to Latin American and other neutral nations at a fraction of their original cost of several million dollars.

The War Department labeled "for sale" a formidable list of weapons left over from the World War, in response to President Roosevelt's decision to open the stores of surplus arms to nonbelligerents.

The price tags were left off, but it was reported reliably that the quotations ran as low as 25 cents on the dollar for munitions in storage for years at scattered posts and arsenals. Secretary Woodring is empowered by law to decide what is surplus and fix the price.

Major details were disclosed following announcement that 90 six-inch guns made in Great Britain in 1919 had been sold to Brazil at an undisclosed figure. Other Latin American nations and Sweden among European countries likewise had made inquiries, Mr. Roosevelt said in ordering surveys of both War and Navy Department surplus materials last month.

Much of the munitions was bought from Britain to arm the American Expeditionary Forces before adequate munitions could be turned out in this country. Officials said all had been displaced by newer and improved models.

Ships for Sale

WASHINGTON (AP) — Applications asking authority to transfer six vessels to foreign registry were received March 5 by the Maritime Commission. The applications included:

Postal Steamship Corporation, New York City, to sell the steamship Eastern Glade, 5,057 gross tone, to Sir William Reardon Smith and Son, Ltd., Cardiff, Wales, with transfer to British registry.

Leila Y. Post Montgomery, Battle Creek, Mich., to sell the yacht Breezin' Thru, 204 gross tons, to Clarence Wallace, Vancouver, B. C., with transfer to Canadian registry.

Tela Railroad Company, subsidiary of United Fruit Company, to sell the launch Victor, 37 gross tons, to the Republic of Honduras with transfer to Honduran registry.

L. C. Carsten, Long Beach, Calif., to sell the yacht Machingonne, 132 gross tons, to E. W. Irvine, Vancouver, B. C., with transfer to Canadian registry.

O'Brien Brothers, New York City, to sell the barges Sea Dog and Sea Foam, each 564 gross tons, to Jose Arechabala, Gardenas, Cuba, with transfer to Cuban registry.

Reich Calls All Convoys Hostile

BERLIN, March 6 (AP)—General stiffening of Germany's treatment of neutral shipping was foreshadowed today in an official statement referring to foreign press assertions that German fliers were sinking neutral merchantmen without warning.

According to the statement German planes cannot discern from the air whether neutral vessels are being voluntarily convoyed or forcibly taken to British control stations for search. The mere fact of the convoy, the statement asserts, is sufficient for Germans to deal with such neutral vessels as hostile.

The German Government, therefore, makes the enemy "exclusively responsible" for Germany's having to regard such vessels as aiding and supporting the enemy.

The official release further states that the German Air Force does not shoot at officers, crews, or passengers on neutral vessels without cause.

The Air Force has orders to fire one shot across the bow of the ship, asking it either to stop, show its flag or make for a given port.

If the ship declines to heed such requests, under international law—according to the German view—German airmen are entitled to take such measures as deemed necessary to enforce its orders.

Specifically referring to the sinking of Netherlands ships authorized German sources said these vessels were all in convoys and when ordered to display lights tried to escape by blacking out.

These sources emphasized that Germany completely endorses Italy's stand regarding coal shipments, but declined to say what steps were next contemplated in this matter.

Leipzig Fair Sells But Not to Germans

LEIPZIG, March 6 (AP)—The famous Leipzig Spring Fair, with vast quantities of German manufactured goods on sale to foreigners but not to Germans, is aimed at selling a little propaganda along with the Reich's industrial products.

To the thousands of foreigners visiting the exposition Germany is reiterating the Nazi conviction that Germany will win the war.

Cloth banners hung across streets and from buildings—such as an American city might use to advertise a community chest campaign—bear the legends "We will Never Capitulate" and "We Stand as One."

Liberally posted around the city are red placards with Adolf Hitler's words "In reality this war is here only because England wanted it."

Every effort is made to convince the visitor that Germany would be a good business partner.

Southeasterners Reassured

Visitors, particularly from Southeastern Europe, are being assured the Reich is better to deal with than the Allies, whom the Germans accuse of making "sensational trade deals for passing political effect."

How far the German trade war, fought with the same bitterness as sea battles, will be effective remained a question, but there was no doubt about the interest being displayed by businessmen who came from what Germany calls the "unblockadable frontiers of the East."

In 24 large exhibition buildings are displayed great quantities of industrial products. They are displays which cost German buyers many a disappointment, for here are products which could be sold readily in the Reich except for war regulations permitting only limited domestic sales.

The accumulations of fabrics and textiles mean comparatively little to German buyers since the German with his ration card cannot purchase many such things. Optical and laboratory instruments are here in profusion, but they are available to the German only if he can produce an official certificate that he needs one urgently.

There are many rubber products, mostly of excellent artificial rubber, but under war regulations they are released to Germans in driblets.

No such restrictions bind foreigners, however. Anything can be had for currency or for barter transactions.

All Goes for Guns

The power of German industry is being thrown into the war effort. The German citizen is foregoing cameras, machines, soap, and cloth so the Reich may swap those commodities for fodder and ores from Russia, oil from Rumania, and butter from anyone willing to trade.

Not one visitor from the United States, much less a buyer, had registered in the first three days of the fair. But the Stars and Stripes are to be seen occasionally in the beflagged city. In one exhibit building there was even a little British flag painted on a sign saying English was spoken.

"I guess we forgot to change that," an attendant observed.

Among some of the German novelties introduced at the fair were:

A ferocious tin cat dancing on a spring to scare sparrows from the garden; a chemical hand warmer to slip inside gloves; games which knock over toy British soldiers; two-piece stockings—you change only the foot if there's a hole in the toe, or only the top if there's a run at the knee.

Search for Fossils Turns to Badlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Fossils of the queerest animals ever to roam the plains of North America, giant elephantine rhinoceros, and a strange deer-antelope called by paleontologists "protoceras," will be sought next summer by a joint expedition of the National Geographic Society and the South Dakota School of Mines in the so-called Badlands between the Cheyenne and White Rivers.

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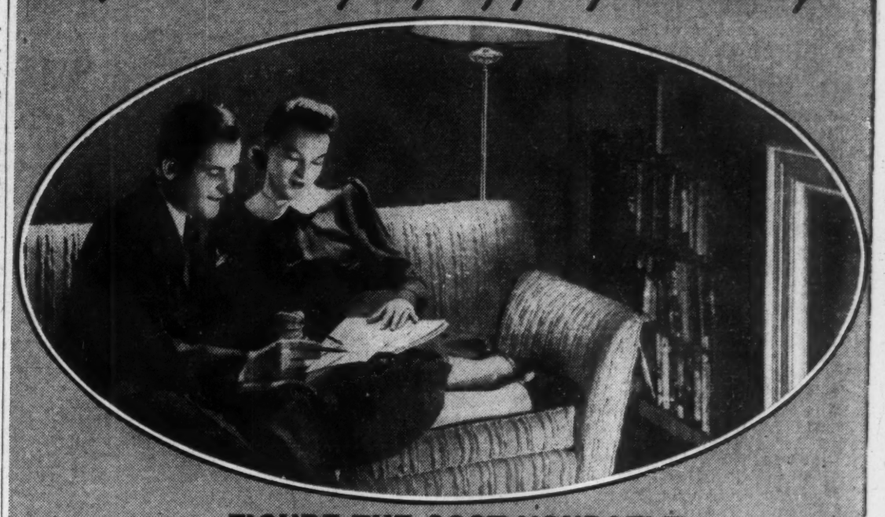

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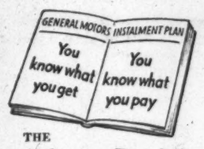

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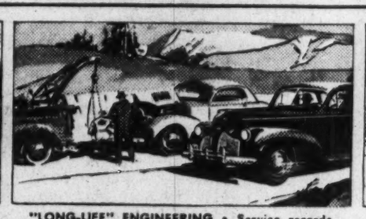

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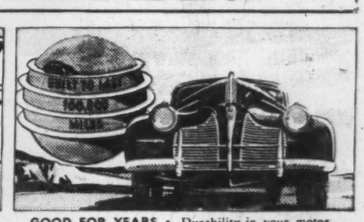

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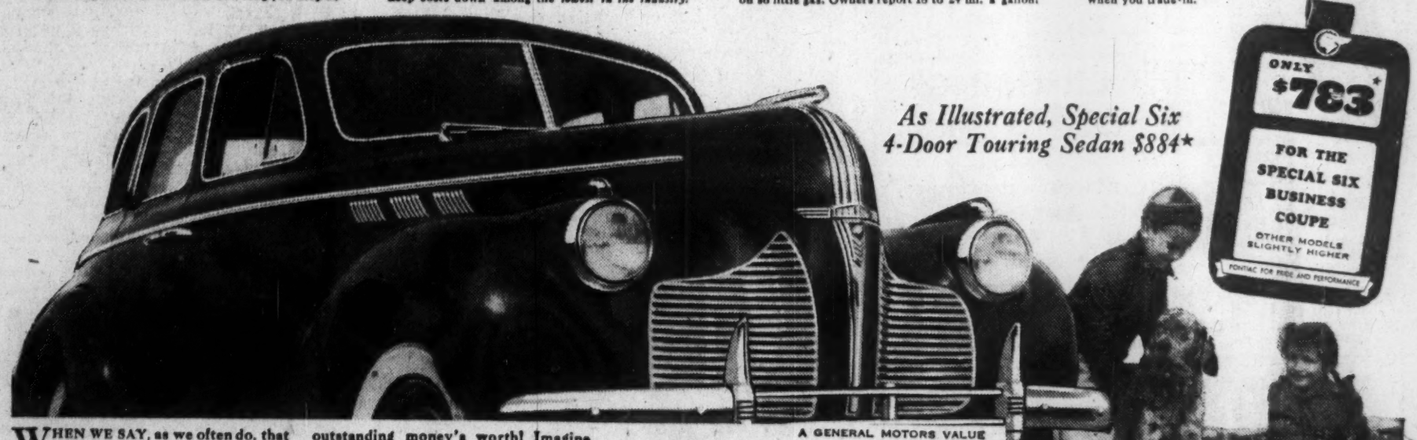

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Children's Place in War Still Problem in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Now that the Government has decided to reintroduce compulsory education in urban "danger areas," from which it was vainly hoped to remove all State school pupils for the duration of the war, the major problems attached to Britain's voluntary evacuation scheme are all concentrated at the other end of the plan.

This is the "reception" end. The end where 400,000 boys and girls from towns and cities liable to sustain aerial bombardment are growing up in the fresh air of the country and seaside. They have become members of communities very different, in most cases, from those they left behind. Nine out of every 10 are now working full time at their school desks.

Formerly, the question causing the gravest concern was at the "sending" end. For there another 400,000 children, with no schools open that they could attend, were drifting through their days on one long, demoralizing holiday. They represented nearly one third of the 1,250,000 children either not sent away after hostilities started or allowed to return when the anticipated air raids did not take place.

Schools Were Needed

When the Government determined upon the policy of voluntary evacuation, it decided to close the schools in the vacated areas. And it was subsequently loath to sanction their reopening lest it would accelerate the return of evacuees. So when youngsters began to come back, as they did very soon, it was to join 750,000 who had stayed behind in centers bereft of all facilities for public education.

Moreover, since schools represented a type of building very suitable for civil defense purposes, many of them continued unavailable after the Government announced in November that education might be resumed in the "evacuated" areas, subject to the provision of adequate air-raid precautions before classes were assembled.

Still, the Government did not feel that it should make education in the danger zones obligatory. However, when 316,000 of the 750,000 evacuated boys and girls were back in the places they were taken from, the Ministry of Education was compelled to act, and arrangements are proceeding now to have as many buildings returned as possible and to enforce State education for every child in need of it.

Answers Urgent Need

By the beginning of April, half-time provision is to be available for all children concerned over the age of 11, as a prelude to the general resumption of full-time schooling with the minimum delay.

Thus the Government solves the most urgent problem raised by the semifailure of its evacuation plan and answers the reproach for allowing nearly half a million children to go uneducated with a reluctant compromise, the making of which was forced on the authorities by two factors—the pull of home, be it ever so humble, and the absence of air raids that made the widespread social dislocation appear unwarranted.

The Ministry of Education does not feel that it would ever have been right in sharing the public's diminishing apprehension regarding the possible dangers of air raids. Therefore it continues to advise urban parents that the best places for their children are the "reception" areas, and it makes clear that evacuation facilities are still available to every town child.

As to the safety of pupils at the reopened schools, the authorities consider that, should air raids occur, children can be accounted at least as well protected in class—in the charge of teachers and with private or public shelters near to hand—as they would be at home, in the cinema, or on the streets, places where so many have been spending their time in the past five months.

Meanwhile, consultations proceed with local education authorities regarding possible emergency measures, the feasibility of working out a second evacuation scheme, if necessary, and the best means of profiting by the beneficial features of the first one.

To find these beneficial features and appreciate the complex problems involved with them, we must travel, as 750,000 little evacuees did, to the "reception" areas in the country or at the seaside, where the weaving of town children into a social fabric strange to them constitutes an experiment potentially capable of leaving the Nation with a valuable legacy.

Depends on Human Element

Whether it will do so or not is held to depend largely on what deliberate steps are taken to mitigate the prolonged strain on the householders, who have had children billeted on them regardless of their desire in the matter; on lessening teachers' sustained responsibilities; and on what adjustments can be made as easily-imagined domestic and economic points of difficulty tend to assume the aspect of permanencies.

All these matters are receiving attention and, as the aspect of improvisation wears off, search is made for ways in which the new enforced link between town and country can be utilized after the war.

The trend is toward the establishment of school "camps." Already 20 of the 31 built so far have been allocated to schools, and wherever possible the education authorities are taking over large houses for community use. But progress along this line is subject to a heavy financial brake, since building the 31 camps represented a capital outlay of £1,000,000, with a further £200,000 set aside for maintenance and other charges. In the establishment of camps and consequent augmentation of teaching staffs is seen at once the solution of most evacuation difficulties and the provision of much needed facilities for giving town children valuable holidays in peace time. But the cost is so huge that working toward such a goal could only be slow, even if the country were not spending £6,000,000 a day on war.

Hitler Youth on Duty in Berlin

Wide World

The German Censor Passed This Photograph

Berlin members of the Hitler Youth Organization collecting old newspapers which will be converted into new stock. Boys have taken over many such tasks in Germany.

Britain Lists Young For Quick Removal

By the Associated Press

London, March 6

Great Britain moved today to register children in its cities for the purpose of prompt dispersal in event of spring air raids.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, head of the London County Council, governing body of the Kingdom's largest city, said 400,000 to 500,000 children in Greater London would be eligible for registration.

"It is expected that the movement will spread over six days," he said.

"No child will be taken out of London unless its parents wish.

"The Government wish children now in the country to stay there. . . . There will be no further dispersal until raids make it necessary."

Geneva Findings Back America In World-Trade Peace Moves

Continued from Page 1

coffee, fruits, and some vegetables, and changes in quality of bread and textiles.

"Although the increase in German industrial production from 1932 to 1936 is impressive," the report remarks, "the greater part of the increase occurred in the production of investment goods, a considerable part of which were for nonproductive purposes, such as armaments, fortifications, public buildings, strategic roads, and the like."

Foreign Trade Held Vital

The basic conclusion which the I. L. O. offers is that foreign trade usually spells the difference between prosperity and depression for most countries. Using 1929 as the 100 per cent norm, its compilation shows that in 1932 United States imports stood at 60.3, its exports at 52.3 and its real pay roll at 53. In 1936 United States imports reached 149.4, its exports, 118.7, and its real pay roll 179.2. The report cites a similar trend in general where foreign trade declined most during the recession period, employment and pay rolls showed the greatest losses and that conversely, where foreign trade rose highest during the recovery years, jobs and wages showed the greatest increases.

Analyzing the 1929 depression as it affected the United States, the Geneva study assigns its severity and duration to the cumulative effect of "instability in the fundamental structure of economy and international economic relations." High tariffs are charged with having accounted for some part of this "instability," being responsible for industrial price agreements which were "incentive to over-production."

Implicit in the report is opposition to those forms of economic nationalism and autarchy which, though starting before the war, are now being accentuated by it, and which Mr. Hull is asking all nations to face in order that political peace may be accompanied by economic peace.

War Employment "Unsatisfying"

The Labor Office found that despite temporary setbacks the world "has for the most part recovered from the economic depression which reached its lowest point in 1932 and that business on the whole has continued to improve during the past year. However, developments during the past year in the field of labor cannot be viewed with a sense of satisfaction.

"Human effort has been directed towards enterprises which not only fail to minister to the material needs of labor, but to enterprises which threaten to destroy the existing means of production—not to mention the threat to human life. The disappearance of unemployment under these conditions is not encouraging."

Wealth of Leisure-Time Pursuits Listed by Chicago in Tiny Directory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When a policeman here sees a group of youths loitering about, he is likely to whisk the Chicago Recreation Commission's directory out of his pocket and send the boys to the nearest community park, playground, or settlement, where there is fun and occupation aplenty to keep idle hands out of mischief.

For the sixth year, the Commission is distributing its vest-pocket Leisure-Time Directory to police, social workers, and civic groups. Policemen particularly find it useful, says Edward L. Burchard, editor.

For anyone with spare time to fill, the directory is a key to a wealth of leisure-time pursuits. For one interested in flowers, but living in an apartment with nary a scrap of garden, the directory points out that two of the world's largest conservatories are located here, brimful of exotic and domestic plants. Should ancient history appeal, the booklet tells of the Oriental Institute and of museums where one may study exhibits of prehistoric peoples. Should a person desire to know about industrial techniques, he can learn how to join tours that visit industrial plants for first-hand knowledge of great industries.

Sports, hobby clubs, educational courses, music, little theater—this handy little directory is a guidepost to them all. Besides, it lists Chicago's 50 wards, their aldermen, areas they cover, and gives facts about the City's 75 communities and 32 districts. The public can purchase the directory for 10 cents at the Municipal Library in the City Hall.

Kansas Rabbits Slighted in Art

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Secretary Rolla A. Clymer of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission snorted upon learning that rabbit glue to be used in the ground work for some State House murals was imported from Europe at $1 a pound.

"Why," he demanded, "is it necessary to import from overseas any products of the species rabbit to go into our arty endeavors when Kansas has practically a tailhold on all the rabbits in the world which are fairly crying to be put to industrial uses?"

John Steuart Curry, the artist, explained that French and German chemists long ago had learned the valuable by-products from rabbits while Kansas had neglected them.

Mr. Clymer vowed that in the future every effort would be made to supply painters of Kansas pictures with the necessary materials from Kansas rabbits. He lamented: "We have been simply unaware of the excellent properties loping around the prairies on four legs."

Blue-Pencil Shortage Delays Censorship

By the Associated Press

London, March 6

A sudden shortage of blue pencils for censors threatened to hold up the war last night.

Officials of the British Press and Censorship Bureau vainly combed stores for new supplies. The crisis was averted when a big stock of the instruments essential to word destruction was found in the storerooms of London University, where the Censorship Bureau operates.

British Loan Awakens Isles To War's Cost

Continued from Page 1

parallel in British commercial history.

This drive is the positive counterpart of contraband control. Now that Germany is restricted to few Continental markets, Britain is to increase its own economic strength by becoming one of the world's largest multiple stores with branches everywhere.

Like the ubiquitous old traveling circuses, British trade fairs are soon to pitch and strike camps on circuits throughout the world as the Nation's show windows. They will be outside evidence that Britain means business.

No Limit

So vital does the Government consider the question of exports that although reorganizations would be voluntary in principle, "there is no limit of the expedients that the newly formed Exports Council is prepared to consider."

It appears that this strong statement refers to internal policy not to external policy. Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, explaining the exports drive, declared, "We are not trying to imitate the methods of totalitarian states. We are counting on the willing cooperation of our people and our customers. We have no idea of taking advantage of war to try to secure a monopoly of world markets."

At hame it is stated regimentation is to be the least possible. The Government hopes voluntary control of export machinery will be fully capable of producing sufficient drive. Just in case it is necessary, however, industry has been told it is intended to expand trade by all possible means if the voluntary system does not do the work demanded.

Each Industry Organized

A white paper now issued clarifies the proposed methods. The Exports Council, formed recently of representatives of Government, industry, and labor under Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, President of the Board of Trade, has four full-time members.

Serving as chairman is Mr. Francis D'Arcy Cooper, Chairman of Lever Brothers and Unilever.

The other members are Sir Clive Baillieu, Chairman of the National Smelting Company; Lord Hyndley, commercial adviser to the Mines Department; and Sir Cecil Weir, Chairman of the Export Trade Committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

The Council is to establish export groups of manufacturers and merchants in each individual industry. One of the four members of the Executive Committee will himself discuss with each group in general the direction of its war export policy in its trade covering markets, foreign exchange, and other important considerations.

The Council itself comes under the direct control of the Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee of which Sir Andrew Duncan is a permanent member. If there is conflict of opinion of export policy for reasons of strategy or finance, Sir Andrew sits with the War Cabinet when problems are under discussion.

Comprehensive Program

The Council's program is comprehensive. It includes publicity, market information, joint marketing, barter arrangements, insurance, and assistance in delivery problems as well as industrial organization and accumulation of raw materials.

"Nothing like this has ever been known in England before," Mr. Hudson declared. "It is a measure forced on us by the conditions of this struggle. The Council's task is to see that British exports increase sufficiently to pay for the materials we have to import to win the war.

"Incidentally the Englishman at home, his wife, and children, will as a result have to go without goods they are used to and often without goods they require. Home consumption of many kinds of goods may have to be drastically curtailed.

"We should much have preferred to devote the whole of our great industrial resources to making shells, airplanes, and ships rather than concern ourselves with requirements of neutral countries.

"Such single-hearted effort is not open to us. We cannot borrow abroad to do this as we did between 1914-1918. We must pay as we go. This, to use an Americanism, is 'cash and carry' war."

French Farms Feel Lack of Man Power

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 6—A trip through the French Provinces reveals that one of the most serious needs of the agricultural districts is man power.

Everywhere in the rural districts one found a demand for more working hands, combined with complaints that the crops would not be properly harvested and cared for under present conditions.

One of my last talks in this connection in the district of Lyons with a genial vine grower, whose views are worth quoting, because they are very typical of the plight of French agriculture.

"You can't produce the fruits, vegetables, vines and olives that we raise on our small farms," he said," by impressed gangs of casual laborers. The small farm," he went on, "needs the personal care of the owner.

Government Assistance

"The Government and the military authorities have helped a little by releasing the older peasant soldiers for field work. But these leaves are not always granted at the time when the work most needs to be done.

"You can't expect the Colonel of a regiment to know just when every man under his command is most needed for field work.

"Then there were mistakes with the requisitioning of cattle, often at very low prices, when the mobilization was decreed.

"They are correcting some of these mistakes, but it leaves us with our stock of cattle reduced—and the same with our supply of dairy products."

Blows to Agriculture

French agriculture has suffered three heavy blows since the beginning of the war.

The first, and greatest, was the mobilization which swept away the strongest, most able-bodied men, and also large numbers of horses and cattle.

The second was the draining away of man power from the villages to meet the needs of the munitions factories.

The third was the unseasonable weather of the last few months, the unduly heavy rains of the autumn, and the ususually severe frosts of the winter, which extended much farther south than is usually the case.

The stagnant population, which has been a cause of concern to French statesmen and publicists for many years, is especially keenly felt in the present situation.

No Man Power Reserve

There is no reserve of man power, and while the peasant women carry on courageously to the best of their ability there is a limit to what they can accomplish.

Every additional labor reserve is being carefully combed. One finds very few men in the Spanish refugee internment camps. Almost all are doing labor service for the Army or working on farms. It is also planned to import labor from the French African colonies and from Indo-China.

But this importation of labor from distant countries takes time and there can be little doubt but that the French agricultural yield this year will be substantially below that of the preceding year.

Jobs in Munition Plants

Another factor in the labor shortage is the vast demand for munitions in contemporary warfare. One provincial arsenal which I visited was already employing as many workers as it had employed the second year of the World War.

France can still import food from abroad, but the Government naturally wishes to husband the country's resources in gold and foreign currency in order to pay for indispensable raw materials and munitions.

The new restrictions will inevitably cause a certain amount of grumbling because the Frenchman is a keen individualist in regards to his food and personal habits.

However as the country is prepared if necessary to pay the far heavier price of long casualty lists for victory, so the curtailments and inconveniences of food rationing will be accepted as part of the Government's war plan.

As one French editor writes today, "if your lot should become as hard as that of persons confined in prisons, it would still be easy compared with what the enemy would inflict on us if he should beat us."

There is a general disposition to accept rationing and the general regimentation of life which is also foreshadowed in the Government's decision to conscript women's labor, if necessary, as part of the modern totalitarian war which makes little distinction between soldiers and civilians.

Exiled Scholar New Dean in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Dr. Max Ascoli, exiled scholar from Italy, has been elected Dean of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science [the University in Exile], it was announced by Alvin Johnson, Director of the New School for Social Research.

Dr. Ascoli's career in Italy as a professor of jurisprudence was a stormy one; he belonged to the younger generation of Italian scholars who began their careers as Fascism was coming into power. He refused to give his allegiance to the new regime, was arrested, finally released, and came to the United States in 1931.

He was elected to his new post by his colleagues, who are mainly exiled professors from Germany. He will succeed Dean Frieda Wunderlich, whose term expires next autumn.

'Mounties' Help in Raid On Winnipeg Red Offices

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police and City Police raided Communist Party offices here March 5, arrested a large number of persons and seized records and several copies of the Communist publication, Mid-West Clarion.

Police said John Weir, one of the editors of the Mid-West Clarion, already banned in Ontario, was taken into custody.

A. A. Moffatt, one of the Manitoba Attorney-General's Department, said charges under defense of Canada regulations probably would be filed against the men.

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A		T	I	N			T	E	E	S		A
R	H	O	N	E		D	A	N	E			S
M	I	N	G		G	O	L	D		H	A	T
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S			R	E	B	A		J	A	R	E	D
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Washington Sideglances

House cheers Leap-Year baby—Roast elk inspires Garner—Competition for House seat is not Mr. Byron's hobby—Flowers for the 'Boss's' wife—Finnish Legation has a war boom—Bloom to lay shining new cents in mud.

Pa's Baby, Too: The House doesn't often take official notice when one of its members get an addition to his family, but last week there was long and loud applause for a new baby son, of Representative Melvin J. Maas (R.), of Minnesota.

In the first place, Joseph, Jr., was a leap-year baby, born Feb. 29, and in the second place, he is the only son of a senior member of the House and ranking Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Representative Louis Ludlow (D.), of Indiana, made the announcement on the floor of the House. "At last accounts the baby's father, our beloved colleague, was doing well," he told the House.

Campaign Notes: Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.), of Montana, invited news reporters to join in his birthday luncheon of roast elk from Montana.

Vice-President Garner (thinking ahead?) announced: "There's no reason why a man should stand outside in bad weather to take the oath of office. It could just as well be administered inside the White House."

Another Tune: Representative William D. Byron (D.), of Maryland, who took his four sons to New York the other day to play on the "Hobby Lobby" hour, isn't as lighthearted as his music might seem.

In the coming campaign, his formidable opponent — provided both win in the primaries—will be Walter Johnson, former American League champion pitcher, now a Maryland farmer.

Perequisite: No hostess in Washington has more beautiful flowers in her home than Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture. All she has to do is to call up the Department greenhouse and say she is having a party. Department horticulturists, naturally eager to please the boss's wife, and to display the finest results of their work and experiments, do the rest. They even send a man along to see that the luxurious spikes of flowers are properly arranged and enough gardenias at hand so each guest may have one in a finger bowl.

When's an Ambassador?: It is being suggested in diplomatic circles that the next peace conference might well take up the question of eliminating the arbitrary distinction now existing between ambassadors and ministers.

The Finnish staff, with Hjalmar Procopé in charge, has grown since the war began from two and a half persons—that is, one on half time, one on full—to over 30. Yet Mr. Procopé is still a minister and his establishment a legation.

Scattering Sunshine: Going on the theory that nothing makes people happier than finding money, Representative Sol Bloom (D.), of New York has decided to follow in the footsteps of Johnny Appleseed — only instead of planting apple seeds, he will plant cents, a bright, new one each morning that will shine through mud and dirt to attract the eye of some passerby.

"No matter how wealthy a man is, he will always pick up a penny," Mr. Bloom reasons. He puts it in his vest pocket and he's all perked up for the day. And his smile will lead others to smile. It isn't much, but if it makes a person happy, it's worth doing," that's Mr. Bloom's philosophy.

'Staticless' Radio Method To Have Hearing Before FCC

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Frequency modulation, the high quality and "staticless" method of radio transmission and reception invented by Major Edwin H. Armstrong, makes its first great bid to come before the American radio listeners on March 18 when the new industry comes before the Federal Communications Commission for hearings to secure wavelengths and set standards for the new art.

This hearing probably will be historic, for out of it is likely to come the foundation of a new method of radiocasting which is bound to have a profound effect on the present radiocasting system. The superiority of frequency modulation radiocasting, not only from the listener's but also the engineer's standpoint, seems bound to cause a tremendous degree of public acceptance.

Already the frequency modulation radiocasters, some 20 now on the air and 40 who have taken out Federal licenses, have formed a group called the "Frequency Modulation Broadcasters, Inc." The members of the group have spent more than $1,500,000 in developing frequency modulation stations. John Shepard, III, president of the Yankee and Colonial Networks in New England and the most prominent exponent of Major Armstrong's methods, is the president of the new group. Mr. Shepard owns or has arrangements for radiocasts over four frequency modulation stations, the nucleus of a network which could service all the principal population areas of New England and Eastern New York with an FM signal.

In addition, the set manufacturing industry is preparing for the advent of FM radiocasting by taking out licenses from Major Armstrong for permission to build FM sets. Such well-known manufacturers as General Electric, Stromberg-Carlson, National, and Pilot have FM sets for sale and by radio show time this coming autumn many more manufacturers will be coming out with FM models. Many of these sets will be the so-called "transition" models capable of receiving both the present type of "amplitude modulation" radiocasting and Major Armstrong's frequency modulation radiocasting. Contemporary radios cannot dial FM signals.

With such headway in FM already achieved, it is no wonder that those who remember the struggles of the present industry to achieve organization and standards think it is epochal that the frequency modulation radiocasters are going down to Washington as an industry and with definite standards to be promulgated before they begin to make their major bid for American listeners' ears.

Commercial Television

As epochal as the coming frequency modulation hearings was the authority granted on Feb. 29 by the FCC to begin television radiocasting on a limited commercial scale beginning September 1.

The FCC set up two classifications of television stations. Class one stations will continue their investigations into technical fields and may be assigned more than one frequency. Class two stations will concentrate upon programs using one frequency only.

By this order sponsors may, after Sept. 1, be charged fees to cover the cost of time and program production.

The FCC did not fix standards of engineering practice declaring that research should continue and that the present set of standards should not be set up permanently thus possibly "freezing" the expansion of the new art.

Education Program

The nation-wide "American School of the Air" will be extended next fall to serve both the American continents, according to Sterling Fisher, Director of Education for the Columbia Broadcasting System. The new project, to be known as the "School of the Air of the Americas," is designed to promote greater understanding among the countries of the western hemisphere, and has been approved by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan American Union.

Criticism Forces Census Chiefs To Weigh Voluntary Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Possibility that income questions in the 1940 census might be made voluntary instead of compulsory loomed today as critics of the queries chafed under President Roosevelt's charge that they were merely playing politics.

President Roosevelt entered the census controversy at a press conference yesterday with a declaration that "the whole thing is an obvious political move. Everybody connected with Congress knows that is the motive."

To which Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, author of a resolution to eliminate the two income questions, replied, "As a purveyor and producer of politics, the President is a past master. In his statement today he dodges the real issue and creates a smoke screen to cover it up."

The Census Bureau, meanwhile, alarmed at the prospect of having the whole census discredited by political implications, went to work in an attempt to find some way out of the present dilemma.

It considered, among other proposals, one to permit the public to answer, only if it wants, the proposed questions as to earned incomes under $5,000.

Door Open to Other Plans

While a voluntary question would not give the Bureau the authoritative information on American incomes that many economists have asked for, yet it would probably give a fairly accurate sample from which economic conclusions could be deduced.

Moreover, it would protect the Bureau from any suits brought against it on the ground that in formulating questions on income it went beyond authority granted by Congress. Numerous lawyers have advised census officials that any attempt to prosecute citizens who refuse to answer income questions would fail in the courts if the Bureau's authority was challenged.

Meanwhile, Senator Tobey, after three days of public hearings, is resting his case with the Senate Commerce Committee which has before it a recommendation from a subcommittee for approval of his resolution. The committee has agreed to vote next Tuesday. In the meantime any solutions the Census Bureau has to offer will be received and studied.

Senator Tobey has indicated that if he is successful in his attack on the income question, he may extend his campaign to other questions. One on divorce, included in the census schedule for nearly a century, has aroused his ire.

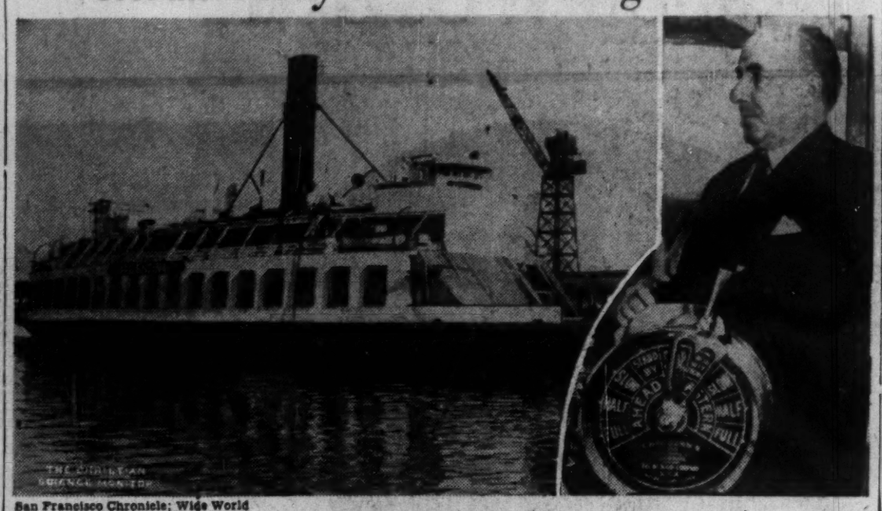
All Information "Confidential"

When the President was asked for comment on the Tobey resolution, he hesitated at first. Then he looked around at the news writers and wondered if anyone in the room had anything to hide from the Federal Government that might be called for in census questions. He admitted that the person interviewed might not want his neighbors to know all the answers he gave, but emphasized that all census information is required to be kept confidential.

Senator Tobey immediately countered with a charge that the President was failing to heed the protests of thousands of persons, both Republicans and Democrats, who have had enough of government intervention into private affairs.

"These outraged feelings," he warned, "cannot be shunted aside by the false charge of politics. Angered and incensed, the American people are crying out 'Hold, enough!' Those in authority will do well to face the issue and give relief that is asked or else take the consequences."

Veteran Ferry to Have Foreign Career



San Francisco Chronicle; Wide World

San Francisco Bay Vessel and Her New Uruguayan Master

Once a proud member of the busy fleet of San Francisco Bay ferryboats, the Yosemite, rechristened the Argentina, is shown as she was being prepared for her long trip to the River Plate in South America. Inset: Capt. Eduardo Saez.

Stay-at-Home Vessel to Make Long Voyage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—There have been all sorts of voyages in many kinds of ships—but the coming 9,000-mile voyage by the 17-year-old ferryboat Yosemite is bound to set some kind of a record.

Imagine boarding one of the regular San Francisco Bay ferries, and instead of just chugging across the mouth of the Golden Gate, or over to Oakland, staying aboard for more than seven weeks, eventually passing through the Panama Canal and ending up at Montevideo, Uruguay.

That is going to be the experience of Capt. Eduardo M. Saez, Uruguayan Navy, retired, and his crew of 19, who will take the Yosemite — rechristened Argentina—to South America for use across the River Plate, the river in which, incidentally, the German battleship Graf Spee recently was scuttled.

Has Long Mileage Record

Never before in the history of the sea, so mariners and old-timers along San Francisco's Embarcadero say, has a ferryboat of this type made so long a voyage. It is true that a similar ferry was towed up to Seattle, and that one was towed from Seattle to Hawaii —but the records here don't show as long a trip as this one mapped out for the Argentina.

But it should be child's play for the Argentina. With her five sister ships—now outmoded for use in San Francisco Bay since the world's two largest bridges were completed three years ago—she has already sailed a distance equal to more than 10 times around the world. All in San Francisco Bay, however.

Captain Saez and his crew of two officers and 17 men expect "a little heavy going" when the Argentina gets to sea. But she has been reconditioned at an expense of $35,000 by the Bethlehem Steel Company yards here since purchased from the Southern Pacific Company for a reported price of $70,000.

Uses Lots of Fuel

Steel braces have been installed inside her superstructure. Her windows and all her forward superstructure have been boarded up to withstand the winter seas. Inside, crew quarters are the barest imaginable—but adequate. A radio has been installed, her hull and engines have been completely gone over, and she has been declared "ready."

Captain Saez, who has had other experiences in taking ships to Uruguay, estimates the trip should take about seven weeks—"or longer." He will run the Argentina—which is said to burn one ton of fuel oil an hour—at about 10 knots. Because she is a "fuel burner" she will be forced to put into port often to refuel.

And that means that many people from many lands will have a chance to see the wandering ferryboat before she arrives at her destination. First port of call out of San Francisco is Los Angeles. Then on down the Pacific Coast to Mexico's Manzanillo, and from there a long lap to Panama Canal. Once through the Canal she touches at Port of Spain, Trinidad; Para, Brazil; Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and thence "home" to Montevideo.

North Pole Toys? Town Hopes So

NORTH POLE, Wis. (AP)—Progress has come to North Pole, which until March 1 went its obscure way as Marshville, Wis.

It has a Chamber of Commerce. H. R. Krubsack, President, said that North Pole is looking for a toy factory.

"Oh, boy!" he enthused, "wouldn't toys made at North Pole go places?"

Postmaster General Farley gave the town permission to change its post office name.

Brevard (N. C.) Woman Heads State D. A. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The North Carolina Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, elected officers and passed two resolutions relative to historic places, before ending their meeting here.

One of the resolutions indorsed excavation and restoration projects at Tryon Palace in New Bern, and the other recommended that Constitution House in Halifax be opened to the public at a small entrance fee.

Mrs. J. S. Silversteen of Brevard was named State Regent to succeed Mrs. Eugene Davis of Raleigh. Miss Gertrude Carraway of New Bern was named Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Gilbert H. Morris of Asheville, Corresponding Secretary.

400 New Government Jobs Open Every Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—More than 400 men and women entered the Federal Government service every working day during the last six months.

What chance have you of getting one of these jobs? What are the advantages of government work? For what positions would your education and experience qualify you? How much political pull would you need to get a job? What kind of examination would you have to take? How do government salaries compare with those in private employment? Doesn't a person get in a rut working for the Government?

These equestions and a great many more are answered in a dollar booklet just issued by Lawrence J. O'Rourke, Director of Research for the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Thoroughgoing Study

Dr. O'Rourke's study is the most thoroughgoing ever made of Federal employment from a vocational guidance point of view. It was undertaken chiefly to meet the needs of individuals and of vocational counselors.

"There is some kind of government work you can do. There may be many kinds," Dr. O'Rourke assures his readers.

"Not many years ago," he says, "government service was regarded as the refuge of the incompetent or unambitious. College professors warned their students against entering it. Today that attitude has almost disappeared.

"The increased scope and importance of the functions of the Government, the extension of the merit system, and improvements in methods of personnel selection and administration have all contributed to increasing the attractiveness of government employment."

Dr. O'Rourke's study shows there are:

Thousands of well-paid positions in the postal service for which a person with no specific education or experience may apply.

Stenographers and Typists

Hundreds of openings for stenographers and typists in the Federal service for which no definite amount of education or experience is required.

Excellent opportunities for government clerical workers, particularly male stenographers and typists, to advance to positions of administrative responsibility.

Opportunities in government service for young men to learn a skilled trade and get paid while learning.

Increasing opportunities for college graduates with professional or scientific training to enter government service and to do independent research work, often at better salaries than those paid beginners in industry.

He Never Forgets

CHICAGO (AP)—James Bain, a milk wagon driver who has quite a memory for faces, was sure he could identify the man who robbed him of $32.

"Are you sure you could identify him?" asked Police Sergt. Thomas Dorgan.

"Certainly I could," replied Mr. Bain, "I've got a good memory for faces. For instance, your partner there in the squad car is Howard Doyle—I haven't seen him since we worked on the same street car 24 years ago."

And sure enough, he was right.

ELSIE'S ADOPTED A DOZEN BABIES

JUST for fun, we asked the gentleman at the Statistical Desk how many babies the milk from Elsie the Borden cow would feed each day. After some pencil-chewing, he told us twelve! Now you see why this "mother" looks so proud . . . and why we're so derned careful about the health of *each* of the cows that supply Borden's milk.

We're pretty sure that if you exchange places with us, you'd be just as careful. And we're sure you'd go right along spending the thousands of dollars a year we pay out to control scientifically, beyond the shadow of doubt, the purity of every drop of Borden's Milk. For the welfare and happiness of so many, many babies is a mighty big responsibility. Borden's Farm Products.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
March 6, 1940

Mme. Kuusamo Pays Tribute To Finnish Women

Wife of Finnish Consul Discusses Work Of Lotta Svard

By Sophia Steinbach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thousands of women in the United States today have their gaze fixed on a far away northland where their friends and relatives in Finland are fighting against an invader. Are putting up a defense that will go down in history with that of the French when they stood with their backs against the Marne.

One of these women is calm, steadfast Mme. Kaarlo Edvin Kuusamo, wife of the Finnish Consul in New York City.

"I have received only one letter from Finland since the war began," she told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent quietly. "It was from my mother in the suburbs of Helsingfors. She said that my four brothers were at the front, but that she was not alone—for every nook in the house was filled with women and children from Helsingfors.

"When the air-raid alarms ring out in cities and towns, the women don't bother to leave their homes for bomb shelters, my mother says. They merely open the windows to protect themselves against shattered glass. Afterward they lean out to shake their fists at the skyline. The youngsters meet the warning with bravado. 'Stalin is rumbling again,' they say.

Deep Love of Country

"My mother's concern with my welfare dominates the letter," Mme. Kuusamo continued. "Mother repeats a number of times that she knows how difficult it is for me to be away from the homeland now."

This Finnish mother had voiced what other Finnish women feel. She had struck the very keynote of patriotism in a small country, where the fortunes of all the people are linked together so firmly that love of country finds expression in the wish to share the common lot. "Homeland"—not "motherland" nor "fatherland"—is the word that the average Finn uses as a synonym for "Suomi," the ancient name of the country. As Mme. Kuusamo talked, I could understand why.

Finland, she said, was the first country in the world to grant the franchise to women. It is a country where no one possesses great wealth and no one lives in abject poverty; where illiteracy is almost non-existent; where a farmer gets 90 per cent of the sum the consumer pays for his quart of milk. It is a country whose people are fanatically strict in their cleanliness.

As we sat in the Finnish consulate overlooking New York Harbor, Mme. Kuusamo described one of Finland's favorite holidays.

The Lotta Svard

"February 5th," she explained, "is Runeberg's birthday and the Festival of Lights, symbolizing love. Schools and shops are all closed on this day. Helsingfors shop windows display busts and pictures of the poet surrounded by lilies of the valley against a background of Finland's blue and white flag. Rows of white candles, placed in the foregrounds of the windows, are lighted at night. Runeberg's monument in the Esplanade is decorated with garlands of pine and spruce—hung between four great torches which flame brilliantly against the sky. But this year, the Lottas will have to do the honors."

Her last words opened a wide vista of what the Lotta Svard, famous organization for women, is doing today in war-torn Finland. The Lottas are now carrying on 20 per cent of the country's war service work. These battalions of Finnish women are dedicated to keeping up the morale of the country no less than manning its industries, helping the Army, and giving first aid. And they have won the world's acclaim.

What the Name Means

The name of this organization immortalizes a soldier's wife—the heroine of a poem by Runeberg. Lotta Svard followed her husband to war, established a canteen, and continued to serve the regiment after her husband had fallen. Through every advance and retreat, and the rigors of winter campaigns, she remained with the men. To a Finn her name symbolizes the very spirit of unselfish devotion to country. It connotes the patriotism which finds expression in service—not in parades, speeches, and banquets. The Lotta Svard, in short, is carrying on the tradition of a Finnish Florence Nightingale.

Mme. Kuusamo described this body of women—which is probably the biggest voluntary women's organization of its kind in the world. It has grown, she said, from 100,000 members before the war to 400,000 at the latest count.

"The neat gray uniform is a familiar sight throughout Finland," declared Mme. Kuusamo. "The Lottas reach even the remotest towns on skis. They are organized to do every kind of service, save carry a rifle. Elderly peasant women vie with young Lottas for honors in the division of their choice. Women of all classes and occupations turn out for service whenever they are called."

"The Lottas do clerical work, conduct field kitchens, maintain fully equipped field hospitals, man the industries, sew and knit and, most important of all in the war from the air, share air-raid duty with the aviation corps. They are part of the national defense."

Many Kinds of Service

Even before the war, Mme. Kuusamo said, the Lotta Svard had extended its services to the public. "Its plain, nourishing food had become famous through the Lotta Svard restaurants which were set up by volunteer cooking contingents to raise funds for the Civil Guards," she continued.

She said that workmen often stopped on their way home to buy a Lotta staple—hot pea soup, with plenty of pork and pork bones, at a few pennies.

"I think this nourishing soup, sold at so reasonable a price, typifies the simple common-sense spirit of the whole organization," she added.

Founded in 1921 as a women's organization, subsidiary to the Civil Guard, to help prepare that volunteer force against the day when war would come—for the Finnish people knew that come it would—the Lottas have developed into a noncombatant service corps of inestimable value.

Early History

"In the first years, the Lottas sewed uniforms, established canteens throughout the nation and collected funds for the volunteer army," Mme. Kuusamo said. "Now they increase the fighting strength of the nation by relieving men of work in basic industries. For every Lotta in farm and factory service, there is one additional man at the front. You can see what that means to a nation of Finland's small population."

Thus it is clear that woman, in Finland, occupies a high place.

"Marriage does not disqualify a Finnish woman for practice in the professions," Mme. Kuusamo continued. "In fact, we prefer that our school teachers be married. As for a place in politics—there are now seventeen women in the Finnish Parliament of 200 members; and a statute requires the appointment of at least one woman to any government committee which legislates on social welfare and education. State aid for needy mothers, and statutes to protect working women, have been passed."

Finnish women in the United States voice deep conviction when they discuss the outcome of the war. Their confidence that they will win seems to be based on something deep within them—something more even than proved fortitude, efficiency, and the feeling that they are "fighting a just fight."

But even this indomitable people, born in the world's most northern land and bred to hold their own in an Arctic climate, can be defeated by winter if handicapped by war and lack.

"About 1,000,000 women, children and aged have been transported to places of safety," Mme. Kuusamo said, "but the enforced exodus, without adequate clothing, through snow-clad fields and forests was marked by bitter suffering. American generosity has been boundless and I would like to invoke it again. The Finnish people can make use of every piece of clean, warm clothing Americans can spare."

Mme. Kuusamo said that 1,000 boxes of blankets and clothing received at the Consulate at No. 44 Whitehall Street, New York City, had gone abroad; and that 1,000 more soon would go forward. But more — many more — are needed.

International News Photo

Finland of today surrounded by the Finland of yesterday. In recent months many Finnish women have had to forsake such peaceful pursuits as are pictured here for the stern duties of war. 1—Coming from the granary. 2—Members of the famous Finnish Women's Organization, the Lotta Svard, listening in on a roadside military conference a few miles behind the fighting lines in the Petsamo area. This is the nearest the women are permitted to actual fighting. 3—The sheaf binder. 4—The spinner. 5—A young shepherd girl. 6—The net menders.

Gay Spring Fashions Bloom In London's Zero Weather

By Elene Foster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the midst of the coldest and stormiest weather within the memory of the oldest Londoner, the dressmakers are showing their collections of spring models. Shivering in fur coats and snow boots, we watch the parade of fair young English mannequins in lovely new tweeds, printed silks and chiffons and marvel at the courage of the fashion designers in presenting them in the face of zero weather and the ever-lowering war clouds.

Norman Hartnell, one of the Queen's dressmakers, gave us a special view of the collection which he is sending to America. This collection is noteworthy not only for the evening gowns but for any number of smart tailored suits and afternoon frocks, which seem eminently suited to the American climate. These are, for the most part, of surah, silk alpaca, and satin. Mr. Hartnell has discarded the flaring skirt in this collection and returned to the straight line.

These silk suits have very short plain skirts and short loose jackets. Several are in navy blue with a fine white stripe, the frocks quite plain with a narrow white leather belt and the jackets piped or faced with white. There is one especially smart tailleur in fine black wool with a novel jacket which is plain and loose at the front. The back of the jacket is full at the top, then gathered into a deep corselet on which are three little bows of the material. The full top and deep corselet idea is repeated on the front of the bodice.

For Afternoon

A dressier type of costume suitable for late afternoon and evening is in narrow black and white striped surah with a plain fitted jacket and a long skirt which is quite tight at the front with a bit of fullness at the back. The short-sleeved white chiffon blouse which goes with it is covered with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon ending in a black velvet girdle.

Plain afternoon frocks of dark colored crêpe or jersey are brightened with narrow yokes in a vivid color, embroidered in sequins with similar bands at the wrists of the long, tight sleeves. Evening gowns go to extremes; either they have long, extremely tight slinky skirts and tight, plain bodices, or they are of the crinoline type but without the crinoline. A typical Hartnell evening gown, which would be ideal for a bridesmaid, is of white chiffon, the full skirt gathered on bands of open-work Swiss embroidery with a narrow band of gold tissue in between and a girdle of the gold. The bodice is full with short puffed sleeves edged with gold bands.

With Knitted Sleeves

Victor Stiebel's collection is particularly youthful and springlike. He carries on his favorite sports costumes, short plaid jackets and plain skirts or frocks, but he introduces a novelty in bright colored knitted sleeves for these jackets. For example, a jacket of copper and gray plaid tweed worn with a gray skirt and copper blouse has long, tight knitted sleeves of copper wool.

Another novelty in the Stiebel collection is a series of quaint little short-skirted frocks, real "five o'clock to eighters," in stiff moiré or faille. These are mostly in bright colors—red, Regency pink, purple, or green—with skirts that stand out and tight buttoned bodices. One engaging model is in gray faille with an old-fashioned apron over-skirt, edged with a narrow box-pleating of a lighter gray moiré, bunched up at the back of the waistline. The same pleating edges the round collar and the long, plain sleeves. A pillbox of the gray moiré with a gray feather drooping at the side completes this costume. Another picturesque model is a two-piece evening gown consisting of a slinky skirt of gray satin and an overblouse of bluey-green satin, the sleeves and neck embroidered with tiny silver sequins.

Home

"Where we love is home"—O. W. Holmes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This little house had sheltered us so long,
Its very walls seemed built of memories.
It seemed it could not be but wood and stone,
Nor from our hearts have separate entity.
Had we not carved, nigh o'er its glowing hearth,
Friendship and joy and love, deep set:
Peace on its eaves, that faced the quiet hills,
And on its lintels, Home?

Our house is fallen and its portals gone . . .
Come, let us go, for we must build anew
A house not made with hands, in others' homes.
Oh, let its walls be gratitude and praise,
And let us still keep friendly fires alight
Till unfamiliar rooms shall grow beloved
As once we loved our own.
Our own no more . . . Yet shall we then lament?
For where we love is home.

Madge Elder

Good Play Nook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One mother was far-sighted enough to realize that her new small home would present play problems as her babies grew out of infancy. Accordingly she gave the matter of where the children would play a great deal of thought. A playroom was out of the question; so she devised a clever combination nook that would do duty both as a breakfast nook and as playnook.

She had the contractor build the seats as box seats. And though they slanted back to give foot space, they were large enough to hold many playthings. The table was hinged to hook up on the wall or remain in place as a table. When the children used the nook as a playroom they could either use the table to draw or build on, or they could fasten it back out of the way and have the floor space that children like to get down to.

"Even after we had three small children they found this nook a good playroom," vouched the mother. "I could go about my cooking or other kitchen work and still keep a watchful eye on them; and they were happy in being near me. The box seats made it easy to get the playthings out or put them away; so the arrangement prevented the living room from being strewn with toys and also kept the children from under my feet when I was working around the kitchen stove." M. C. R.

Household Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Straight-edged Curtains

Before making kitchen or bedroom curtains I remove the selvedge and hem the sides. When laundered they iron out perfectly square, when this has been done, and do not ripple down the sides.

(Mrs.) G. C. C., Nevada

Prevents Stocking Run

It has been my experience that if stockings are fastened by both the foot and hem, when hung out to dry, so that no one point has to carry the weight of the wet stocking, their use is prolonged.

(Mrs.) B. McN., New York

Cleaning the Fireplace

Smoked buff brick fireplaces can be cleaned, according to advice of a brick company, by scrubbing with a stiff brush and liquid ammonia.

(Mrs.) W. H. B., Arkansas

For Sprinkling Clothes

When dampening clothes for ironing, a small bottle with a metal screw cap, which can be pierced with holes, is quick and effective to use. Or a small nailbrush can be dipped in a bowl of water and used instead.

(Mrs.) M. B. C., England

Peanuts Boost Budget

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out on route 58, south of Boston, along which live so many people raising poultry, vegetables, and flowers for the passing stranger, you will find a woman who fries peanuts every day and thus adds a little money to the old-age assistance that she and her husband receive from the State. Her peanut sign tempts me every time I drive by, and her peanuts are so good that one day I lingered to find out how she does it.

First I tried to talk to the husband, as he is a very active salesman in the business. But he very soon sent me to headquarters. "You go talk to the wife. She fries them."

Sure enough, she was frying them under the chuckling supervision of Polly, who was making derisive parrot laughs and gurgles.

"We make out she's between 32 and 33," said the wife. "She's a great hand to put in a laugh when customers stay too long.

"You want to know about my peanuts?" she went on. "We fry them fresh every day. That's why they are so good. My husband was an auto dealer, and when the depression came, people were owing him $33,000 and no one paid. So I had to roast for everyone that came along the peanuts I used to do only for myself and my bridge club. People like them. I have no advertising except my sign by the door and my customers who all come to the house. They give me a reputation as far off as Chicago and Connecticut because village visitors always take back some of my peanuts when they go home to their families. I'm busiest around holidays and days when there are card parties. I do it in a small way, but it helps our budget.

Talking all the while, she was busy preparing her peanuts. They had already been blanched in scalding water and the skins removed. Then she put the nuts into a fine strainer, dipped it into hot vegetable oil, left it there until the nuts were roasted the right shade of brown, a shade you recognize instantly once you have seen it, and then emptied the peanuts onto brown paper and spread them out to drain. The paper absorbed excess oil, and while the nuts were draining, she scattered in salt with a liberal hand, for salt is what makes the peanuts good.

Roasted peanuts, fried peanuts, salted peanuts, call them what you will, they are no more work to prepare than that. Packed in half-pound boxes, they retail at 20 cents and furnish an honorable old-age or youthful-age assistance. In no small business can you embark with so little capital and get such large returns. Your profits all depend on your buying your peanuts in large quantities, on your oil, and your roasting expense. The rest is you.

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Films in Prospect for Boston—Organ and Orchestra at Harvard

Laughton, Vivien Leigh, Cary Grant in New Movies

Changes in movie programs in prospect for the remainder of the week include the following:

Metropolitan—"Sidewalks of London" (Vivien Leigh and Charles Laughton), and "Seventeen" (Jackie Cooper). Beginning Thursday.

State and Orpheum—"His Girl Friday" (Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell), and "Convicted Woman" (Rochelle Hudson and Frieda Inescort). Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Judge Hardy & Son" (Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone), and "British Intelligence" (Boris Karloff and Margaret Lindsay). Beginning Thursday.

Keith Memorial—"My Little Chickadee" (Mae West and W. C. Fields), and "Honeymoon Deferred" (Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay). Beginning Saturday morning.

At the Fine Arts, the French film based on the opera, "Louise," with Grace Moore heading the cast, begins a second week today.

At the Majestic, "Gone with the Wind," with Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable and the rest of a lengthy cast, is now in the first week of a limited engagement.

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'Sidewalks,' 'Seventeen'

In "Sidewalks of London," Miss Leigh, who is now known as the Scarlett O'Hara of "Gone with the Wind," has the role of a girl who begins by dancing for pennies on London streets and finally becomes the toast of the town. Mr. Laughton is likewise a street entertainer, whose fortunes, for a time at least, move in the opposite direction. Tim Whelan directed and the cast includes Larry Adler, Tyrone Guthrie, and Rex Harrison. Musical numbers in the film include "Straw Hat in the Rain," "Have You Ever Seen Eliza," "Vivien Waltz," and "London Love Song."

Booth Tarkington's story supplies the material for "Seventeen," the companion feature at the Metropolitan. For the players there are Jackie Cooper, Betty Field, Otto Kruger, Betty Morgan, Ann Shoemaker, and Peter Hayes. The film was directed by Louis King.

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'His Girl Friday'

The incoming film at the State and Orpheum, "His Girl Friday," seems to be a variation on "The Front Page" theme with Hildy now as a girl reporter and with the managing editor as her divorced husband. Rosalind Russell and Cary Grant have two roles. Ralph Bellamy is an insurance man whom she plans to marry. The film was directed by Howard Hawks, and the cast includes Helen Mack, Ernest Truex, John Qualen, Gene Lockhart, Roscoe Karns, Abner Biberman, Porter Hall, Clarence Kolb, Frank Orth, Isabel Withers, Cliff Edwards, Frank Jenks, Harry Watson, and Pat West.

"Convicted Woman," the second feature, is said to describe deplorable conditions in a house of correction. Rochelle Hudson and Frieda Inescort are featured.

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At Keith Memorial

"My Little Chickadee," co-starring Mae West and W. C. Fields on the screen at the Keith Memorial starting Saturday morning, is described as a comedy of frontier days with Miss West as a city belle and Mr. Fields as a medicine man and card sharp. The film, it is suggested, will combine characteristic touches of both players. The cast includes Joseph Calleia, Dick Foran, Donald Meek, and Gene Austin.

"Honeymoon Deferred" has Edmund Lowe as a detective whose honeymoon is interrupted by a fatality. Margaret Lindsay is the bride who helps him to solve the case.

Included in the program will be "Siege," RKO Pathe film of Warsaw during aerial warfare.

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'The Lion Has Wings'

Starting today the Trans-Lux is showing "The Lion Has Wings," an English film about the war produced by Alexander Korda. Lowell Thomas acts as screen narrator. Advance information describes the film as the story of the present war as seen through the eyes of an official of the Royal Air Force and his wife. Ralph Richardson and Merle Oberon have these roles. The cast also includes June Duprez, Robert Douglas Anthony Bushell, and Derrick De Marney. Among the events touched upon, it is said, are the British bombing attack on the Kiel canal, an air raid on London, and encounters between German and British planes.

The second feature is "The Fatal Hour," another of the Mr. Wong series, with Boris Karloff, Marjorie Reynolds, and Grant Withers.

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Films and Vaudeville

Two first-run films are promised for the RKO-Boston, beginning Thursday, together with a vaudeville program. The pictures are "Isle of Destiny," with William Gargan, Wallace Ford, and June Lang, and "Mercy Plane" with James Dunn and Frances Gifford. The former film has something to do with Marines, gun runners, and a girl aviator in the South Pacific.

George Beatty, comedian, heads the stage program. Among the others on the bill will be Charles Gregory and Jules Raymon, "Musical Maniacs"; Chester Fredericks and Gloria Lane; Lester Cole, radio tenor, and his Singing Debutantes; and Woolford's Pets in "Canine Comedy."

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At the Telepix

The program of short features starting Friday at the Telepix in the Park Square Building, will include the film on the Monroe Doctrine with James Stephenson, Grant Mitchell, Charles Waldron, and Sidney Blackmer in the principal roles. The bill will also offer travel subjects, "Norwegian Sketches" and "Isle of Bermuda"; "Bowling Skill"; Dave Apollon's Band; a Stooge comedy, "Oh You Natzy Spy"; cartoons; and 30 minutes of newsreels.

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At the Exeter

"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara, and Walter Hampden, and "The City of Chance," with Lynn Bari and Donald Woods, will continue at the Exeter through today. Beginning Thursday and remaining for the rest of the week, the program will be "Remember the Night," with Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray, and "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy in the cast.

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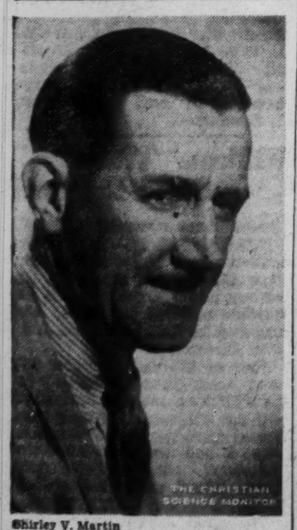
At South Station

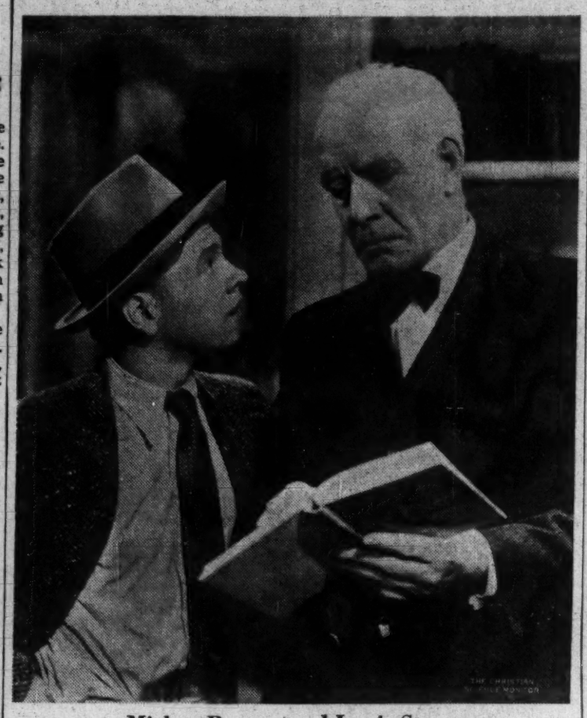
An historical film, photographed in technicolor, "The Monroe Doctrine," will head the program at the South Station beginning Friday. Other items in the bill will include a revival of the Dempsey-Willard prize fight pictures, Donald Duck cartoon, a travel film called "Historical Paris," "Skiing Technique," newsreels, Three Stooges Comedy, and "Stranger than Fiction."



Shirley V. Martin

Charley Chase

In "Worth a Million," farce at the Wilbur



Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone

In "Judge Hardy & Son," scheduled for Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway

A. L. Schafer

Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell

In "His Girl Friday," film coming to the State and Orpheum

Vivien Leigh and Charles Laughton

In "The Sidewalks of London," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

On Boston Stages

Sequel to "The Tavern"

George M. Cohan may be expected in Boston on April 15 for two weeks in a sequel to "The Tavern," called "The Return of the Vagabond," according to report in New York. The Times adds that the engagement will be at the Colonial. Mr. Cohan is the author of the new piece and will also be the producer as well as the star. Sam Forest will direct.

The play, it seems, is to open in Providence and will go to Philadelphia from Boston before making its debut in New York.

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"Higher and Higher" Debut

Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical show, "Higher and Higher," on its way to Boston, where it is scheduled to arrive at the Shubert Theater Tuesday evening, will have its premiere on Thursday at New Haven.

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Boston Civic Theater

A new resident theater venture, The Boston Civic Theater, is announced to produce plays by well known authors that so far as possible have not been acted previously in Boston by a professional company. An introductory season of four plays is scheduled at the Repertory Theater beginning April 15 and running until May 11. They will include "High Tor" by Maxwell Anderson, "The Coral" by George Kaiser, "Granite" by Clemence Dane, and "Hotel Universe" by Philip Barry.

Only subscription tickets will be sold. The price for the introductory season will be $3 for the four plays, averaging 75 cents a play. The production budget of the theater, it is said, has been so arranged that one out of every three dollars will be paid to a charitable, educational, or relief organization.

The producer and director is William Edward Shea, whose experience covers 14 years in the theater. He has been in more than 10 New York productions, it is said, four of them with George Abbott. Other producers have been Philip Dunning; Hanna and Doran; Bonfils and Somnes; Cameron and McNaughton; Aldrich and Myers; and Albert Bannister. Mr. Shea has played in stock in Syracuse for six seasons; at Locust Valley, Long Island; and at Dennis, Mass.; has done work in television and radio as an actor, writer and director; and has taught and directed at Valparaiso University, in Indiana; and at Georgetown University, in Washington.

Music Notes

The nineteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take place on March 21 and 23, the coming week being occupied by the fourth visit of the orchestra to New York and other cities. The afternoon concert will be given on Thursday, March 21, instead of Good Friday.

Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct the Third Symphony of Howard Hanson, the most recent symphony of this composer, which was heard near the beginning of the season under Mr. Hanson's own direction, and was subsequently introduced to New York by Dr. Koussevitzky. Beethoven's Fourth Symphony will be played, and as an introductory number, Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro."

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Nelson Eddy

Nelson Eddy will give a recital in Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening, April 2. His program will include "To a Skylark," "One, Two, Three," and "The Lord's Prayer," by Albert Hay Malotte; "Corazon que en prision," and "Pano Murciano," by Joaquin Nin; "The Play's the Thing!" from "Hamlet," by Marlin H. Skiles; "Ständchen," by Schubert; "Ich liebe dich!" and "Ein Traum," by Grieg; "Allerseelen," by Richard Strauss; "Route Marchin'," by George Chadwick Stock, and "Canadian Logging Song," by Kieth Brown.

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Boston Morning Musicales

Seven artists have been signed for the 1940-41 annual series of six concerts given under the auspices of, and to benefit, the Boston School of Occupational Therapy.

Vronsky and Babin, Russian duo-pianists, are scheduled for the second November date, and Zino Francescatti, French violinist, will appear on Jan. 15. These are "firsts" for concert appearance in Boston.

New on the Musicales roster, too, will be Charles Kullmann and Marian Anderson, who will be heard on Dec. 4. On Feb. 12, Lotte Lehmann returns. To complete the series, John Charles Thomas will sing on March 5.

Sinfonietta Assists Biggs in Rare Music

Harvard's Germanic Museum, since the indefatigable E. Power Biggs—and G. Donald Harrison's admirably lucid classic organ—swam into its orbit, has become the center of a vigorous and important revival of interest in the organ music of the great masters, and of some small but agreeable ones.

Mr. Biggs' monumental series of recitals of the complete organ music of Bach, of music by miscellaneous early masters, and of organ concertos by Handel, may prove to have had wider and deeper effects than even the useful one of filling large gaps in the music lover's first-hand acquaintance with this strangely neglected field. At any rate, his expository labors coincide usefully with the revived importance of polyphony in contemporary composition. They could scarcely have been quite so illuminating, however, with an instrument less transparently textured and incisive than that which fortunately still (though not permanently) resides at the Germanic.

Last night Mr. Biggs, having enlisted the help of Arthur Fiedler, at the head of his Sinfonietta, and of Erwin Bodky, harpsichordist, offered an enjoyable and less than ordinarily austere program, which included four concertos, by William Felton, Handel, and Corelli; two sonatas for two violins, cello, and organ by Corelli, and some Bach for organ alone—the D minor Toccata and Fugue, two chorale preludes, and the "Jig" Fugue in G major.

The organist's own researches had unearthed two of these works. The Rev. William Felton was a younger contemporary and imitator of Handel—who obdurately declined to subscribe to a volume of Felton's organ concertos. The music is pleasant, quasi-Handelian, but naïve and lacking in the breadth, the expansiveness, the richness of expressive vocabulary, and the architecture of its model. But to hear it was a useful means of adding perspective to one's view of the Handelian age in England, and of appreciating more vividly Handel's own towering stature. The other novelty was the pair of sonatas (in F major and D major) by Corelli, music which harked back to the idiom of an older polyphony than Bach's, and was less immediately engaging than the same composer's warmly lyric C-major Concerto, tactfully arranged (apparently from scattered and unrelated movements) by Malipiero.

The Handel concertos played were that in F (No. 13), with its entertainingly descriptive allegro, "The Cuckoo and the Nightingale," and its variously beautiful slow movements, the one in B flat, characteristically robust and brilliant.

The orchestral contribution to these concerted works was performed forthrightly and vigorously, in a style that made up in vitality for a certain deficiency in subtlety. The extreme resonance of the museum's gallery made the orchestral tutti seem at times overassertive, even though the organ had been subtracted from these tutti; but future experiments in this attractive medium will undoubtedly succeed in correcting this minor fault of balance.

A very large audience manifested its enjoyment warmly. S. S.

Symphony to Honor Memory of Dr. Muck

In memory of Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1906-08 and 1912-18, Dr. Koussevitzky will open the symphony concerts of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening with the Allegretto from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.

It seems that this movement, not commonly used for commemorative purposes, was played by Dr. Muck himself on several similar occasions.

British Films Described as In Need of 'Names'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

As the latest British films—"The Stars Look Down," "The Rebel Son," "The Night of the Fire," "An Englishman's Home slip by on the screen, the primary defect of the British cinema industry, viewed strictly as a commercial proposition, becomes increasingly apparent. It is merely this: British films have no Tyrone Power, no Robert Taylor. With the possible exception of Robert Donat, who has behind him the enormous publicity resources of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, they have no names whose popular appeal, judged by American standards, entitles them to display in electric lights.

I should hesitate to venture the large generalization that Messrs. Power and Taylor cannot act, just as I should pause before declaring categorically that Mr. Bernard Shaw cannot climb the Nelson Monument, I confine myself to the more easily defensible statement that I have never seen them act, just as I have never seen Mr. Shaw sitting astride Nelson's telescope. If it be asserted that Mr. Shaw can clamber up the Monument like any acrobat, or that Mr. Power can act as well as Ralph Richardson, I am prepared, if not to believe it, at any rate to bring an open mind to the subject. All I wish to maintain is that, for the success of the respective entertainments, Mr. Shaw does not need to be a steeplejack, nor Mr. Power an actor.

♪ ♪ ♪

We have seen Mr. Power at the court of Louis XIV; we have seen him conducting Alexander's Ragtime Band; we have seen him in the midst of a conflagration in old Chicago. When I say that we have seen Mr. Power in these various circumstances, I mean precisely what I say. In the most exact and literal sense of the terms, we have seen Mr. Power; we have not seen the character he is supposed to have been representing. Mr Power's Count Axel de Fersen in "Marie Antoinette" was neither a nobleman, nor de Fersen, nor a being who could conceivably have existed in any country, in any class of society, in the eighteenth century. This ostensible Swedish aristocrat was plainly just an attractive, husky young American who remained, for all his fancy dress, as modern as a dirt track racer.

The eighteenth century was an age, amongst other things, of graces, of philosophy, and of deep political intrigue. Mr. Power's performance blithely ignored these things. Indeed, in the whole of "Marie Antoinette" there was only one performance which did not ignore them. This was Robert Morley's Louis XVI, which implied them as the night implies the day. Louis's consciousness of his heavy, clumsy body achingly suggested the grace it could not itself display; his slow and muddled thinking was dimly aware that, though it could not grapple with philosophic systems, these systems did exist; and, just as the puzzled look on a child's face may indicate that adults are discussing politics beyond its comprehension, so Louis's bewilderment implied the hunger of peoples and the fire of Rousseau. Mr. Morley, who is an Englishman, not only can act; he does act. But it is unlikely that his screen personality will ever flutter hearts. It is not he, but Mr. Power, who captures the great public.

♪ ♪ ♪

Of the meaning of this fact the British film companies are vaguely aware. They try one leading man after another—Roger Livesey, Anthony Bushell, Barry K. Barnes, Geoffrey Toone—with a certain amount of artistic success, a certain amount of popular acclaim, but without kindling that overwhelming enthusiasm which enables an American film star to oust a Prime Minister or a President from the headlines. What the public wants, it would seem, is not really acting, but breezy, energetic young men, with wide smiles and ruffled hair, who express, in their own personalities, without any nonsense about art, the cheerful, fresh-air feeling of the springtime of life, when every goose is a swan, and every lass a queen. America has these young men. Britain apparently has not. H. H.

AMUSEMENTS

MICKEY ROONEY

as

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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

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Minneapolis Rookie Stands 'High' in Red Sox Scheme—O's Enter Play-Offs

Butland Impresses Cronin During Early Club Workouts

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 6—When the Grapefruit League schedule opens for the Red Sox this coming week end, Manager Joe Cronin will get his first chance to study his new pitchers under the pressure of competition. Judging by their records in the minor leagues, there are one or two young hurlers who stand a great chance of making the majors without further farm schooling. One of them is Will Butland, the tall, slim right-hander from Terre Haute, Ind.

During the early days of spring training here on Payne Field, Butland was outstanding because of his height. You could draw an imaginary line over the field and everything above it was Butland. There was some trouble getting acquainted with certain newcomers on the Red Sox roster, but Will was always easy to spot. He stands five inches over the six-foot level.

Pitches Down Hill

But those who have seen Butland pitch in the American Association, or are familiar with his record, have a feeling that the boy will soon make himself apparent by his hurling, as well as his height. His long frame gives him a distinct advantage over the average boxman. When Will comes overhand with his fast ball, the batter has the impression that he is being thrown at from a step ladder. It is more difficult to meet a pitch squarely when it is coming at you down hill, particularly if there is something on it.

Butland was born in Terre Haute on March 22, 1918, which means that he will celebrate his twenty-second anniversary the afternoon the Red Sox are playing the Kansas City club here in Sarasota three weeks from Friday. Will's only early schooling came at Gerstemeyer High in Terre Haute, as he did not attend college. He played with several amateur teams around his home town, among them an American Legion club.

Florida State League

Butland's first professional experience was with St. Augustine of the Florida State League in 1936. Joining the club fresh from the sandlots and knowing very little about the fundamentals of pitching, he won nine games and lost 13. The following year he moved to Eau Claire of the Northern League, after going to spring training with the Minneapolis club and spending part of the campaign there.

In 1938 the boy appeared with Crookston (Minn.), also in the Northern League, where he finally discovered the winning combination. He won 19 games and lost six, and the next year made a permanent place for himself on the Minneapolis mound staff.

Top-Ranking Hurler

With the Millers last season, Butland developed into one of the top-ranking hurlers in the minor leagues. He won 19 games, many of them in that small Minneapolis park, where you can reach out and almost touch the right field wall from home plate. In 37 contests he struck out 117 batters.

Butland weighs close to 180 pounds, but you would not know it by looking at his lanky frame. He can afford to put on a few more pounds without hindering his pitching. The boy's fingers are so long he can almost hide a baseball in his hand, which is another point in his favor. Long, vise-like fingers can put more on the ball than short thick ones.

* * *

After the first week of practice, Manager Joe Cronin said that Butland and Ralph Waite, the Canton, Ohio, graduate, looked the best among the rookies.

* * *

Jim Bagby has been more impressive this spring than he was two years ago, when he went North and eventually won 15 games. The hurler has an entirely different attitude and should make a fine comeback after his disappointing sophomore season.

* * *

A stretch back in the bus leagues can do more for a player than spoken words. That was the case with Bagby. He had a good freshman record in 1938, and thought he could loaf in '39. But Cronin awakened him to the fact that the Red Sox will not tolerate such an attitude. Which is the way it should be.

* * *

Cronin thinks that all of his new young pitchers are fairly well schooled in the fundamentals, such as fielding bunts, covering first base and holding runners on the bases. However, Joe is not taking any chances and spends a few minutes each day drilling them.

* * *

Tom Daly is giving Ted Williams plenty of practice on ground balls. The coach gets tired of hitting fungos long before the young outfielder gets weary of chasing them. Ted takes the game very seriously and wants to become mechanically perfect in every detail.

* * *

Williams is the darling of the tourists here at Payne Field. Once it was Jimmy Foxx and Joe Cronin who got most of the attention. But now all eyes are on smiling Ted's slender figure.

Training Camp Activities of the Bees and Red Sox

Left: Bill Butland, Red Sox rookie from Minneapolis who is expected to turn into a starting pitcher this season. Center: Dominic Di Maggio (left) in conference with Manager Joe Cronin of the Sox as the latter points out the distant fences and general layout of the Sarasota baseball field. Right: Les Scarsella (left) and Buddy Hassett shake hands over first base where both are candidates for the Bees. If Scarsella shows enough to start at first base Hassett will move into the outfield, being the best hitter on the team last season.

Locals Face Verdun Team This Evening

Provincial Hockey League

Play-off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	1	0	2	1
Valleyfield	0	1	1	2

Second game—at Valleyfield, Thursday

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

First game—Verdun at Boston tonight.

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

First game—St. Hyacinthe at Lachine tonight.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Missing four regular players, and with two others not up to par, the Boston Olympics face their first Provincial Hockey League play-off game in two years against the Verdun Bulldogs at the Garden tonight.

Neither Frankie Spain nor Dick Lewis up forward, nor Jim Feeley nor Art Smith at defense will be able to don uniforms for this important tussle, while Defensemen Junie Stubbs and Bill Splaine are hampered by leg injuries.

Defense Problem

In fact, Coach Hago Harrington is concerned most with his defense tonight, for Ty Anderson appears to be the only one fully ready to play. And unless he can find a Junior at their practice session late this afternoon who appears capable of filling in, the Olympics may have to go through the game with only three men at the blue line. Hago will particularly watch Bill Robinson, who played with the team against Atlantic City, and Allan Foster, who captained Andover last winter.

Two other Juniors, however, will definitely see service tonight, Ernie Garron and Johnny Fitzgerald, both of whom were used against the Bulldogs last week end. The two will again work on the third line with Bob Jeremiah. Otherwise the lines will remain the same, with Buddy Foster centering for Cliff Thompson and Paul Guibord, and Junie Allen working between Dave Walsh and Gerry Desrosiers.

It is unfortunate that the Bulldogs are the first-round opponent for the Olympics, for the locals have made the worst record against them that they have against any Provincial League club this season. In five games, the O's have managed to win but one.

Games at Home

On the other hand, the Boston club has the advantage of playing the first two games on its home ice, with the third game scheduled, if necessary, to take place in the Verdun rink.

Referees tonight will be Bill Cleary, who will act as referee-in-chief, and Ed Martel, a regular arbiter in the Provincial and Quebec Senior Leagues, who has come down from Canada. In Friday's game, Martel will act as head man.

A check-up over the 35-game regular league season discloses that Gerry Desrosiers of Cambridge led the team in scoring. Gerry totaled 35 points to take over the place held last year by Paul Guibord of Melrose.

Individual Scoring

Player	Games	Goals	Assts.	Pts.
Desrosiers	33	12	23	35
Guibord	35	17	15	32
Thompson	35	16	15	31
Spain	26	15	8	23
Lewis	33	12	10	22
Foster	28	9	13	22
Allen	22	9	10	19
Jeremiah	35	14	2	16
Stubbs	31	8	6	14
Carvelli	29	5	8	13
Harris	19	2	6	8
Anderson	35	1	5	6
Splaine	35	1	4	5
Walsh	3	0	2	2
Smith	11	0	2	2
Feeley	30	0	1	1
Fitzgerald	2	0	1	1
Sullivan	1	0	1	1
Isola	2	0	1	1
Buckley	1	0	1	1
Garron	1	0	0	0

Adams Picks Bruins Apart

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some of us here in Boston think the present edition of the Bruins is a better team than that which won the Stanley Cup last year. Manager Art Ross called the team last year the best he had ever seen in hockey. He has not said this season that this club is better than last year's, but he has intimated as much.

There is one hockey expert who does not concur with that opinion, however, and he is Jack Adams, the Detroit manager. Adams did not pick the last year team apart, but he did separate this team last night. The Bruins had beaten the Wings, 7 to 2, and Adams might have been justified to be upset. He was too, a little, but not so much that he wouldn't give a fair opinion of the present Bruins.

Only One Defenseman

"You fellows have five good forwards, a great defenseman and a good goalie," he told newspapermen in the Wings' dressing room after the game. "The 'Krauts' make up the best line in hockey today, and Bill Cowley and Roy Conacher are outstanding," he continued. "Mel Hill is only an average wing and your third line is average. Dit Clapper is a great defenseman, but there are no others, and Brimsek is a good goalie with a good team."

It was a short analysis, spoken honestly and not influenced by the trouncing his team had just taken. Regarding his own team, he said the problems were many. At times the kids on the Detroit club looked very good and again they played aimlessly. "They can't seem to remember what I tell them, and all too often there is an absence of necessary hustle," he said.

No Moving Up

Jack Adams has been in hockey a long time, and his opinion counts on anything pertaining to the game There have been several rumors that he would step up to an executive post with Detroit next year and surrender the coaching to someone else. This he washed aside with the explanation that the club finances were not equal to creating any such executive positions, and if he does not continue as manager and coach he simply will not continue.

The victory last night was important to the Bruin effort to overhaul the league-leading New York Rangers. They are now only one point below the New Yorkers and have two more games to play than the leaders. One of the extra games will take place tomorrow night in New York, when the Bruins battle Americans. It is expected that Eddie Shore will face his former team mates for the first time. If the Bruins win this one they will take the lead.

Schmidt Celebrates

Milt Schmidt had a big night for himself, what with presents, cakes, and other reminders that he had reached 22 years of age; but best of all he collected two points to total 48 in the individual scoring race and practically clinch the honors for the season. His nearest rivals at this point are team mate Woody Dumart and Bryan Hextall of the Rangers. The latter has only three games left to play, and is not likely to pick up 10 points, which would be necessary to top Schmidt's present total.

Along with Schmidt in the scoring last night was little Bobby Bauer. The right winger scored two goals and one assist and moved into fourth place in the scoring list. The Sauerkraut line now would be one-two-three in order if it were not for Hextall. Bill Cowley picked up an assist to move into fifth place.

* * *

There were no penalties called in the game . . . Detroit defensemen stood at the blue line and thwarted Boston attackers until forced to give way due to faulty backchecking . . . Once the Bruins took the lead, the Wings were lost . . . Their efforts to score weakened the defensive scheme of things and Thompson had no chance to save.

* * *

Detroit played without Eddie Wares and Ebbie Goodfellow, and as the game progressed the manpower suffered . . . Red Hamill took a few turns on defense and looked better each time . . . Some of the Detroit players think he is better than Johnny Shewchuk right now . . . Thompson gave Brimsek a lesson in how to clear rebounds . . . Although play was fast, there were not many shots on goal—Brimsek had 14 and two goals, and Thompson had 19 saves and seven goals.

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, March 6 (AP)—The greatest tournament in the history of bowling—the 1940 American Bowling Congress—opens on the 40 alleys at the state fair grounds coliseum here Thursday night and when the 62 days of firing end on May 7 more than 30,000 pinmen will have taken a shot at the prize fund of $240,000.

All records for previous A. B. C. meets have been shattered by the fortieth renewal of the event.

A total of 6,073 teams from 727 cities and towns will compete. There are 10,398 doubles teams entered and 20,874 pinmen will roll in the singles.

The previous team entry record of 4,957 was set by Chicago in 1938. Chicago's prize fund totaled $199,158, an all-time high until this year.

The honor of opening the 1940 tournament goes to 40 Detroit American Legion "booster" teams. Boosters will occupy the drives for the most part for the early days of the event. The first regulars will come in on Friday, two quintets from Syracuse, N. Y., and one each from Urbana, Ill., and Leroy, N. Y., being listed on the program.

Detroit was host to A. B. C. in 1932 when 2,336 teams competed. This year Detroit alone has entered 1,830 teams, a record achievement for a single city.

Karakas Returns

CHICAGO (AP)—Goalie Mike Karakas finally has decided to play minor league hockey with the Providence, R. I., Reds rather than sit at home in Eveleth, Minn.

Yale-Princeton Swim Meet

Princeton, currently the leader, and Yale, the defending champion, were due to meet at Princeton tonight in the engagement that probably will determine the 1940 titleholder of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League.

Turning back Harvard, its chief pre-Yale rival, last week end, the Tiger's beautifully balanced team entered the meet tonight with a record of five straight league victories and nine straight in and out of the league. Yale has won four in a row in championship competition and still has Harvard to face next week.

Princeton outscored Harvard, 43 to 32, even though the Cantabs took more first places. But the Tiger power in the relays, in both of which it set new best marks for the season, gave it the victory. Harvard's setback was its first in five league engagements and its first in 10 throughout the season.

Yale Favored

Yale, however, was favored tonight, mainly because of its potency in the sprints, breaststroke, and dive. It also has shown more speed in the freestyle relay, having turned in 3m. 31.6s. a new intercollegiate record, in a non-league meet this season. Princeton's best has been 3m. 36.4s. against Army.

In last week's other meet, Dartmouth, in its first season under Karl Michael, virtually clinched fourth place by beating Columbia. The Indians have only last-place Pennsylvania to meet and a victory here will give them a record of three and three.

Although he met defeat in a freestyle swim for the first time this season, Eric Cutler, Harvard captain, continued to set the pace in the individual scoring race. He produced 13 points against Princeton and brought his season's total to 53, made on 10 firsts and one second. Ned Parke, of Princeton, who beat Cutler in the 100-yard freestyle, turning in the best time this season in doing so, is second with 46 points and Harvard's Henry (Jim) Curwen is third with 42.

Individual Scoring

	1st	2d	3d	MR	FR	Pts.
Cutler, Harvard	10	1	0	0	0	53
Parke, Princeton	8	1	0	1	1	48
Curwen, Harvard	7	2	1	0	0	42
Wiley, Navy	5	2	1	0	2	36
Vande Weghe, Pr.	4	2	0	3	1	33
Halsey, Princeton	4	2	1	0	1	29
Conger, Navy	3	4	1	0	0	28
Bosworth, Harvard	3	2	0	3½	0	72
Vergeichik, Col.	3	1	5	0	2	27
Liskow, Dartmouth	3	2	1	0	2	26
O'Mara, Dartmouth	3	2	0	2½	0	25
Keating, Columbia	5	0	0	0	0	25
Storrs, Dartmouth	1	5	2	0	0	22
Potter, Dartmouth	3	1	1	1½	0	21
Tolan, Penn.	3	2	0	0	0	21
Fisher, Navy	4	0	1	0	0	21
Stavers, Columbia	2	3	2	0	0	21
Pack, Princeton	3	1	1	1	0	21
Boozan, Princeton	2	1	0	3	1	20
McClure, Princeton	2	1	0	3	1	20

Legend—Scoring computed on basis of 5 points for first, 3 for second, 1 for third, 1 2-3 for participation on winning medley relay team (MR) and 1¾ for free-style relay team (FR). Fractions carried to nearest point.

Best Performances

(In 75-foot pools only)

50-yard free style—Gordon Wiley, Navy, 23.5s.

100-yard free style—Ned Parke, Princeton, 53.5s.

220-yard free style—Howard Johnson, Yale, 2m. 12.5s.

440-yard free style—Eric Cutler, Harvard, 4m. 56.5s.

150-yard back stroke—Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton, 1m. 37s.

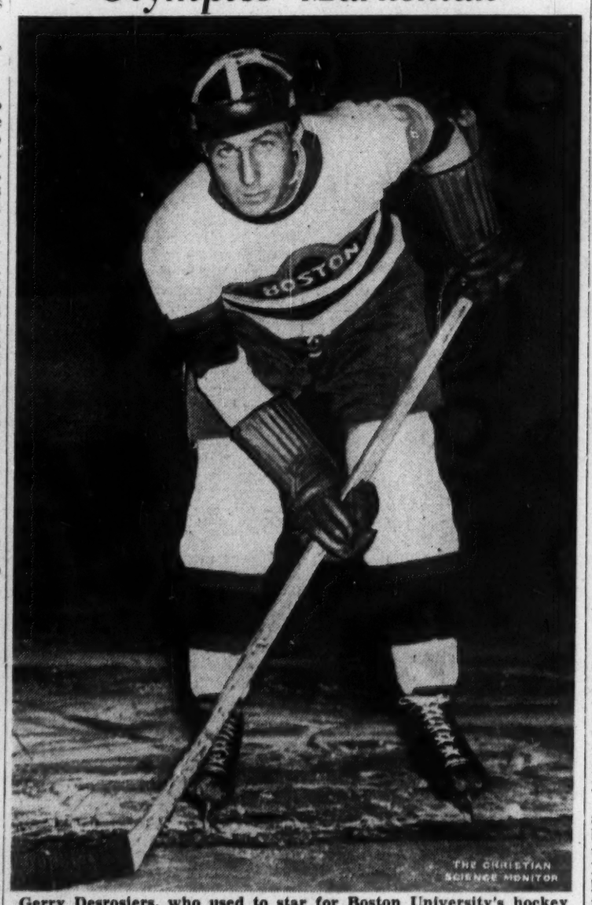
200-yard breast stroke—Ed Gesner, Yale, 2m. 31.2s.

Fancy dive—James Cook, Yale, 129.08 points.

300-yard medley relay—Princeton (Albert Vande Weghe, Arthur McClure, Thomas Sullivan), 2m. 58.9s.

400-yard free-style relay—Princeton (Charles Boozan, Thomas Sullivan, Albert Vande Weghe, Ned Parke) 3m. 36.8s.

Olympics' Marksman



Gerry Desrosiers, who used to star for Boston University's hockey team before he became a regular right wing for the Boston Olympics, led the team in scoring over the 35-game Provincial Hockey League season just concluded. Desrosiers scored 12 goals and was credited with 23 assists for a total of 35 points.

A. A. U. Head Tells Plans

The National Amateur Athletic Union is setting up an organization to stage Pan-American Games—which may become All-American so as to include Canada—if and when Finland announces she cannot hold the Olympic Games this summer, Lawrence Di Benedetto, National President of the Union, told some 100 N. E. A. A. A. U. members at the Hotel Lenox last night.

'Of course, we can make no positive announcement until the Finns declare they are unable to hold the Olympics," he said. "They have until April to make a decision, but in the meantime we are not fooling ourselves. It does not seem possible that the Olympics can be held this summer, and we are perfecting our plans to stage our own Games."

35 Years Service

The stocky, rotund New Orleans Park Commissioner, who has seen 35 years of service with A. A. U. affairs rewarded by being made the National President, said he wondered if the Olympics had not served their purpose.

"Some of us believe the Olympics have failed miserably," he declared. "We know what happened in Germany and in Japan, and it appears the Olympic ideal is as far gone as anything can be. Our proposed Games here are to take the place of an ideal that has not materialized in the past eight years."

Di Benedetto stated that a constitution and by-laws were now being drawn up under the direction of Jeremiah T. Mahoney of New York, and that some requests had been received from cities anxious to hold the affair. "Philadelphia," he declared, "has told us it has $100,000 set aside to finance the venture."

Under proposed arrangements, the Games would be held every four years, with the first ones this summer to start the program, and the second in 1942. Following that the next set would come in 1946, and every four years thereafter, sandwiched in between the Olympic Games, if and when they are continued.

The Games, which he said were looked on with favor by the State Department, would be well-rounded, so that Latin American countries could compete on even footing. "It is agreed that Latin American countries cannot stand up to the United States and Canada in track and field events," he said. "The Games therefore would include such sports as they are proficient in, such as boxing and soccer."

First Visit

Di Benedetto's visit to Boston is one of his stops on a good will tour of the various districts in the country. His first position in the A. A. U. was as Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Association, a position he still holds. He has also served as Vice-President of the national body several times, besides being Chairman of Track and Field for four years, and of Basketball for two years.

Toastmaster at the dinner last night was Herbert D. Holm, President of the N. E. A. A. A. U. Others at the head table included John P. Curley, Graduate Manager of Athletics at Boston College; Walter A. Brown, General Manager of the Boston Garden; Ben Levias, member of the Registration Committee; Thomas J. Kanaly, Vice-President of the New England body; J. Frank Facey, Secretary-Treasurer of the N. E. A. A. A. U.; and Maurice H. Sullivan, City Councillor from Brighton, who extended the greetings of the City of Boston.

G. C.

Draw Is Announced For Arena Tourney

The Junior Olympics and the "97" Club, Boston's two representatives in the first annual Senior "B" National Championship of the United States Amateur Hockey Association which will be held at the Arena Friday and Saturday drew unusually strong first-round opponents in the draw which was made last night.

The "Junpics" will meet the powerful Notre Dame Hockey Club of Waterville, Maine in their opening game. The "97" Club drew the power-laden Rhode Island Scarlets who already boast one victory over them this season and who only last Sunday broke the Junior Olympics' 14-game unbeaten string with a 7-6 triumph.

In other first-round games the Atlantic City Sea Hawks will tangle with the Springfield Braves, and the Exchange Brokers, New York's Metropolitan League champs, will meet the Lewiston St. Dominques.

Max West Only Outfielder Sure of Regular Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 6—The sale of Debs Garms to the Pirates a few days ago left the Bees with nine outfielders on their ample roster, but whether or not there is quality as well as quantity is a matter for concern with Manager Casey Stengel. One of the nine fly-chasers is a sure big leaguer, he feels. But are there two more?

"Max West is the one outfielder who is sure of a job," said Stengel in conference last evening. "I'm planning to use him in left field, but in a pinch he could play center. He played a few games in center last season and did pretty well."

The names of the other outfielders mean little to Stengel. He wants to choose two more regulars on what they show him in practice games, not on their reputations. He is clearly concerned about filling the center and right field positions.

"If Scarsella beats Hassett out for first, we'll try Hassett in the outfield," Stengel admitted. "I haven't made up my mind yet on our first baseman."

Hassett continues to work out at first, the position he held last season. Hassett led the Bees in hitting with a .309 average and was the tenth hitter in the National League. Scarsella will have to be good to drive him off first base. If Hassett does essay the outfield, it probably will have to be in left, because he is not a natural fly-chaser. If Hassett were to play left, West probably would go to right, where he held forth last season.

Johnny Cooney, at 38 the best snagger of flies with the Bees, is not being considered as a regular, but Stengel may be forced to play him in center, just as he did last season. Cooney is a light hitter, but he is outstanding as a defensive player.

Three strong candidates for the center field job will be Hubert Bates, up from Memphis; Jim Outlaw, a holdover from last season; and Carvel Rowell, the most versatile man on the squad. Not one of these three shapes up as a slugger, but all are sharp hitters and all are fast. Bates has the most experience, practically all of it gained in fast minor league company.

Because of the sun, right field is the hardest to play at the Beehive. West performed creditably there last year, although he is at his best in left. One of the centerfielders may be tried in right, or 21-year old Chet Ross, a 195-pound husky with lots of power, may win the berth. Stengel likes this youth, up from Evansville, and only wishes he were more aggressive.

Bob Loane has been played in center field, but he has not been impressive either at the plate or in the field . . . With the sale of Garms to Pittsburgh, Carvel Rowell practically became assured of a utility man's berth . . . A week from today the Bees will play their first exhibition game, against Detroit here.

From last year's Bees team the Pirates now have Dan MacFayden, John Lanning, Elbie Fletcher, Garms, and Coach Mike Kelly . . . Casey Stengel frequently visits the rookies in their rooms just to talk baseball with them. Instruction is given in concentrated doses by the Bees . . . Max West is having no trouble from the thumb he injured last season, and he can grip the bat as hard as he wants to.

Canadian Squash

MONTREAL (CP)—The New York team of Stanley Galowin and Fred B. Alexander, Jr., recently won the Canadian squash racquets doubles championship, defeating the Montreal combination of Frank Gibson and Jim Wright in three straight games in the finals of the Dominion Squash Racquets Association title play.

Galowin, ranked second in the United States, and Alexander went through the entire series without dropping a game. The score in the final match was 15-8, 15-6, 15-9.

Last year's titleholders, Tim O'Keefe and Jim Shea were ousted in the semifinals by Gibson and Wright 15-5, 15-7, 15-11.

Held in conjunction with the doubles meet, the Provincial team championship went to the Montreal Badminton and Squash Club, defending champions. Jess Baldwin's three-game victory over Harold Martin of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association gave the M. B. and S. C. players a 3-2 victory in the final round.

McQuinn Signs

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—George McQuinn, first baseman of the St. Louis Browns, has signed his contract, leaving only Catcher Joe Glenn, Pitcher Jack Kramer and Shortstop Alan Strange out of the fold. Kramer and Strange are in camp.

Rensselaer Captain

TROY, N. Y. (AP)—Donald G. Colony, West Newton, Mass., will captain this year's Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute tennis team. He was No. 3 man last year.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results March 5

Washington 7, New York 4.
River Vale 3, Baltimore 1.

Basket Dates

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—St. John's University, which ended its regular season last night with a 38-35 victory over St. Francis, later accepted an invitation to the Metropolitan Basketball Tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden March 11, 13, and 15. Duquesne and Colorado previously had accepted.

Wildcats' Track Dates Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Track competition of the University of New Hampshire will be all within the confines of May, according to the schedule released for varsity and freshmen by Carl Lundholm, Athletic Director.

Four of the varsity meets will be on home grounds, and only for the NEICAAA meet at Springfield will the Wildcats pack their bags. Brown opens the outdoor season on May 4 and then on successive Saturdays come Northeastern, Rhode Island, and the New Englands.

The varsity schedule:

May 4—Brown University at Durham; 11—Northeastern University at Durham; 18—Rhode Island State College at Durham; 24 & 25—New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association meet at Springfield, Mass.

Oregon Beavers Head South to Tackle Conference Play-Offs With Own Style of Play

Coach Gill Will Present California With Surprise

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Final Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Standing

Northern Division

	W	L	Pct	Points For	Points Agst
Oregon State	12	4	.750	613	540
Oregon	10	6	.625	739	643
Washington State	9	7	.563	741	707
Washington	6	10	.375	628	721
Idaho	3	13	.188	578	688

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—University of Southern California and the rest of the intercollegiate basektball champions had best beware — there's another team from the State of Oregon headed for the National title.

It's the Oregon State Beavers, recent victors in the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference and now headed south for the Conference play-offs in Los Angeles against the vaunted U. S. C. Trojans.

Because of the brilliant U. S. C. pre-season, nation-wide barnstorming record and the way they went through the southern division race, experts in the South are favoring the Trojans for the conference title, but those who have seen this Oregon State outfit play are of a different opinion.

No Big Names

There are no big names on the Oregon State team—no outstanding scoring stars. But Coach A. T. "Slats" Gill has about eight players of equal ability with a highly-developed style of offense that will puzzle all opponents.

Coach Gill has been accused of slowing up basketball with his deliberately planned offense and set plays. Rival coach Howard Hobson of the University of Oregon wrote a magazine piece recently in which the Oregon State style was taken to task. Coach Gill's retaliation was to prove his point —winning three out of four games from the National Champion Webfoots.

In the final series of the season here when Oregon State clinched the championship, the Beavers thrilled the crowd with their marvelous ball-handling ability and unusual type of offense. In two nights of basketball, not a single long shot was taken by Oregon State.

Timed Blocks

With perfectly timed blocks, and variations of set formations, the Staters showed a scintillating brand of basketball. The guards would bring the ball into front court and pass it back and forth waiting for someone to break or for the Washington defense to come out.

Then with lightning-like thrusts the Beavers would go into action, sometimes blocking so a guard could go all the way in for a set up—or throwing high passes into the keyhole where tall Frank Mandic or his sophomore brother John would grab the sphere, pivot and push it in for a basket.

On defense, Oregon State used a tight zone, although they also can play man-to-man should the occasion arise—which may be the case against USC and high-scoring Ralph Vaughn, although the Beavers were able to stop northern scoring aces John Dick and Bob Lindh.

♦ ♦ ♦

And speaking of Dick and Lindh, the scoring race wound up in that order, with the Oregon star falling five points shy of a new northern division record, as he scored 183 points in 16 games. The young Husky sophomore, Lindh, was the surprise of the conference. At the start of the season he wasn't even on the Washington first team. Yet the final game saw him scoring 15 points to amass 176 points, highest ever scored by a sophomore in the division.

♦ ♦ ♦

Washington's record of six won and 10 lost was the worst in 18 years of northern division play, but Husky supporters are telling Coach Hec Edmundson that he can afford to rest on his laurels for one season. In those 18 years, Edmundson has led the Huskies to eight titles and two ties for the top, by far a better record than any other northern division team.

This column, which predicted one year ago that Oregon State would win the 1940 championship, now goes on record as boosting Washington for a comeback in 1941. Coach Hec Edmundson loses but two men, center Bill McDonald and forward Bobby Dorr, and should be due for a place on or near the top next season.

♦ ♦ ♦

While the Washington hoopsters were finishing fourth, the Husky swimmers made a successful defense of their northern division championship, winning one of the closest meets in many years. Led by diver George Athans and distance swimmer Mack Bockman, Washington edged out Oregon, 71 points to 70, while Washington State, Oregon State, Idaho and Montana could only total 29 points. And borrowing a custom from the natators "ducked" their coach, Jack Torney.

Bob Cahn

Finnish Runner Not Far Off Form in First Race

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6 (AP) —Taisto Maki, who exchanged a soldier's rifle for an athlete's spike to help build up the depleted finances of his native Finland, apparently is not far off the form that enabled him to crack running records right and left less than a year ago.

The mud of Finnish trenches, heavy boots and war ordeals are still fresh memories, yet without much training the 141-pound speedster stepped out here last night to easily win a three-mile race. He was timed in 14 minutes, 15.3 seconds, without being pressed to make it.

The listed American indoor record of 13:56.2 was set in New York Feb. 24, 1925, by Willie Ritola, one of Maki's countrymen but Notre Dame's Gregory Rice lowered it to 13:55.9 in the recent National championships. Maki is unofficially credited with running the fastest outdoor three miles ever recorded when he went the distance in 13:42.4 in Finland last June.

Accompanied by Paavo Nurmi, his countryman and world's greatest distance runner of the early 20's, Maki made his first appearance in this country in what will be a series of performances dedicated to the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund. Nurmi ran an exhibition half mile.

The two endurance stars were given tremendous individual ovations as they raced around the indoor track in Civic Auditorium. Some 2,500 fans turned out, and the receipts were expected to total approximately $1,500.

Excellent Condition

The pair reached this country only recently, both having been recalled from the war front, where Nurmi was serving as a sergeant, and Maki as a buck private. Maki's initial effort, although considerably slower than both the indoor and outdoor world's records, revealed that he is in excellent condition, and that with a few more races he will be as invincible as he was in 1939.

He raced through the 36 laps at various speeds, setting his pace so as to not run completely away from the field of local competitors.

Ted Vollmer of the University of California and Robert Madrid of Fresno State College were second and third, respectively. Each was lapped once by Maki.

Next in Chicago

Maki's next appearance will be in Chicago, where the Finn will run on the dirt track in the University of Chicago field house, March 15.

The balance of his itinerary follows:

March 18—Kansas City; March 23, Ann Arbor, Mich; March 29, Cleveland; March 30, New York City; April 6, Buffalo; April 14 Philadelphia; April 21, New Orleans; May 11, Los Angeles.

Tentative dates now include: April 3, Boston; April 17, Birmingham, Ala., April 28, Dallas, Texas, and May 5, Houston.

Maki, Nurmi and their contact man, Naylor Stone, will leave here Friday night by airplane for Chicago.

Professional Basketball

By the Associated Press

(National League)

Result March 5

Detroit Eagles 56, Chicago Bruins 33.

Far West Places Two Courtmen On Garden All Team

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The Far West and the Midwest each placed two and the East one man on the Madison Square Garden All-America basketball team, announced last night at the last of the college double-headers in the Eighth Avenue arena.

Picked by seven Metropolitan coaches of teams appearing here during the season, the first team has Ralph Vaughn of Southern California and Edward Riska of Notre Dame at forwards, John Dick of Oregon at center, and Jerry Steiner of Butler and Edward Milkovich of Duquesne at guards.

The second team: Lew Posner, DePaul, and Toddy Giannini Santa Clara, forwards; Larry Kenney, St. Joseph's, center; Paul Widowitz, Duquesne, and Stan Szukala, DePaul, guards.

Ned Irish, Director of Basketball for the Garden, also announced that Colorado University, champion of the Mountain Big Seven Conference, has accepted an invitation to the Metropolitan intercollegiate tournament March 11-15.

Indoor Polo

NEW YORK (AP)—The National indoor polo championships for 1940 will open March 16 with the first round of the junior championship tournament and end April 16 with the Intercollegiate final, it was announced here. Six nights have been assigned to the tourney with play in two armories on three of them.

The draw will be made next week after the completion of circuit eliminations which decide the entries in the Senior, Junior and Sherman Memorial classes.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Don Budge defeated Ellsworth Vines, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3 in final match at Montreal, winning pro tennis series, 22-17.

Five Years Ago

Sir Malcolm Campbell broke world automobile speed record, averaging 276.816 m. p. h. for two-way run through measured mile.

Grove Still There —By Pap'

Lefty
— GROVE —
300
— WITH 286 VICTORIES TO HIS CREDIT, GROVE OUGHT TO REALIZE HIS AMBITION TO HANG UP 300 BIG LEAGUE TRIUMPHS BEFORE HE RETIRES
HE WON 15 GAMES FOR THE RED SOX LAST SEASON AND LED THE LEAGUE IN EFFECTIVENESS FOR THE NINTH TIME
"LEFTY"
HIS SIXTEENTH SEASON IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Lefty Grove, great left-hander of the Boston Red Sox is doing a pretty good job going into his 16th season.

A flock of ball players have come and gone in the big show since Lefty first joined the Athletics in 1925 after having been purchased from Baltimore for the staggering sum of $105,000. But Lefty, like Old Man River, just seems to keep rolling along. Last season he led the American League in pitching effectiveness for the ninth time. He won 15 games for the Red Sox while being charged with only four losses. There wasn't another hurler with the Red Sox who boasted that number of victories.

There were times, such as in 1938 when it appeared the great hurler had run out his string. A year ago, he was a gamble pure and simple. Yet the Red Sox owner, Tom Yawkey, must have had faith in Grove's ability to come back for he signed the veteran to the same contract he had in 1938—something in the neighborhood of $22,000.

No one would suggest that Grove is still as good as he ever was—when he won 31 games in 1931, for instance—but just the same he manages to get by without having any of the young sluggers knock him off the rubber. It was not until Lefty's arm began to lose some of its elasticity that he found it necessary to try outsmarting opposing batters. In the years he has served on the mound he has come to learn plenty about American League batters and he knows what not to feed them.

Grove's ambition is to add his name to the select group who have won 300 games in modern major league baseball—Walter Johnson, Grover Cleveland Alexander, Eddie Plank and Christy Mathewson. Lefty brought his total up to 286 last season and needs only 14 victories to gain his goal.

—Pap'

Badminton Tourney To Open in N. Y. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The second annual eastern intercollegiate badminton tournament is scheduled to be held at the Old 69th Badminton Club, 26th Street and Lexington Avenue, March 29-31. Sanctioned by the American Badminton Association, the event is open to amateur players who are undergraduates in good standing of recognized colleges and universities.

Last year the tournament was limited to men only. This year it will include, beside men's singles and doubles, ladies' singles and doubles. In the first tournament, players were entered from 12 colleges. Albert M. Frost of Columbia won the singles, and teamed with Francis B. Hamlin Jr., of Yale to win the doubles. Hamlin was runner-up in the singles. R. H. Nalle Jr., and Robert D. H. Harvey, both of Princeton, were runners-up in the doubles.

Entries should be filed with Albert M. Frost, Chairman of the Committee on Collegiate Badminton, 521 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 5

Temple 40, Carnegie Tech 38.
Texas Mines 50, New Mexico Aggies 43.
Arizona T (Flagstaff) 57, Arizona T (Tempe) 38.
Wayne (Neb.) Normal 48, Peru 41.
Ripon 44, Carroll 42. (overtime)
St. Anselm's 40, Sienna 34.
Southwest, (Okla.) 34, Central (Okla.) 32.
City Col. of N. Y. 36, New York Univ. 24.
Westminster (Pa.) 47, Slippery Rock 43.
Clark 39, Holy Cross 36.
Potomac State 53, Shenandoah 28.
St. John's (N. Y.) 38, St. Francis (N. Y.) 35.
Moravian 60, Penn Military 47.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Disgusted by the failure of General Manager Branch Rickey to appear for a scheduled contract confab, slugger Joe Medwick planned to leave the St. Louis Cardinals' training camp today and fly back to St. Louis. Rickey was scheduled to meet Medwick yesterday, but won't arrive until Friday.

"I've done my part," declared Joe, who wants more than the $18,000 offered him. "I was here on the appointed date, and he wasn't. The next move will be up to the management."

♦ ♦ ♦

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Joe Di Maggio, who ended his annual holdout yesterday and agreed to accept about $30,000 for his season's labors, expects to get into the New York Yankees' first exhibition game Friday. In notifying President Ed Barrow of his acceptance, Joe said he would leave San Francisco on an early train today and would be ready to play when he reached camp. Third Baseman Red Rolfe, who also ended his holdout, probably will delay his start, however. Rolfe is a notoriously slow starter, and it likely will take him some time to get into playing condition.

♦ ♦ ♦

ORLANDO, Fla. — President Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators says it will cost him $1,000 to comply with Commissioner Landis's order to bring three rookies to camp, and that "they just can't make the team this year." The three are infielders Hal Quick and Morris Alderholt and Outfielder Alex Pitko. Landis ruled that by not bringing them to camp, Griffith would be "covering them up" in the minors.

♦ ♦ ♦

TAMPA, Fla.—Inasmuch as the pitchers still are taking it easy this may not mean much, but a young fellow who has a chance to turn up in the Cincinnati Reds' lineup is Myron (Mike) McCormick, late of Indianapolis. The 200-pound rookie outfielder is hitting the ball to all fields, including the one beyond the fence. He also is capable on defense.

♦ ♦ ♦

FORT MYERS, Fla.—The Cleveland Indians believe they have a pitching "find" in Paul Calvert, 21-year-old spectacled semi-pro from Montreal. Manager Oscar Vitt heard Calvert's fast one singing past the hitters and thought a rough ball made the music. Vitt gave Calvert a new, shiny ball. It also sang. And Coach Johnny Bassler reported the youngster also has a hook and control.

♦ ♦ ♦

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—Carl Hubbell admits his screwball was the cause of all the trouble he has had with his left arm the past few seasons, but the 37-year-old southpaw figures he will be good enough to win 16 or 18 games for the New York Giants this year. Hub says his arm feels better this spring than it has in years, and he's taking care not to try throwing hard too early in the season.

♦ ♦ ♦

ANAHEIM, Calif. — Manager Connie Mack saw a performance of something the Athletics have lacked for some years—power—as the Philadelphians slammed out 16 hits, three homers, to defeat Portland, 12-10, yesterday. The fact the Beavers also got 16 hits didn't detract from the long distance clouting of Al Simmons, Fred Chapman and Sam Chapman.

♦ ♦ ♦

BRADENTON, Fla. — "Nothing doing," answers Casey Stengel to all requests to rank the first 10 pitchers of the Boston Bees, but it isn't because of his reluctance to hurt any feelings. "I've not had much time to look at the regulars, but have spent most of my time with youngsters who belong to our farm clubs," Casey explains.

♦ ♦ ♦

PASADENA, Calif. — Manager Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox plans to carry only 23 players out of the squad he now has in camp. He will keep himself as the 24th player eligible for duty and plans to pick up another man for utility duty from another big league club.

♦ ♦ ♦

CLEARWATER, Fla.—It seems a trifle odd, as Manager Leo Durocher admits, to see the Brooklyn Dodgers working hard on such things as the niceties of base running and cut-off plays, but Leo insists they're important even to Brooklyn.

"One season's experience as manager convinced me that details are the difference between first and second division clubs," said Durocher. "As long as you keep a man from second base, you're accomplishing something."

♦ ♦ ♦

LAKELAND, Fla.—At least Detroit's Tigers can dig up more original names than the usual "Regulars" and "Yannigans" for their teams in intra-camp games. Today, it's the "White Rats," with Bill Fleming and Hal Manders pitching, against the "Black Cats," with Freddie Hutchinson and Tom Seats on the hill.

♦ ♦ ♦

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. — Ace Parker, the Brooklyn pro football star who is here for a tryout with the Pittsburgh Pirates, is the center of considerable training camp interest. Parker, who once belonged to the Athletics, is here on trial from the Portsmouth (Va.) Club. He says he is out to make good as an infielder, but he has plenty of opposition.

♦ ♦ ♦

SARASOTA, Fla.—Ted Williams, the Boston Red Sox crack "sophomore" outfielder, isn't modest about his hitting. He has a bet with Lefty Grove that he will belt one over the right field fence—418 feet from the plate. And he's so confident he already has wired his tailor what he wants.

♦ ♦ ♦

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — With Catcher Joe Glenn still a holdout, the report is going around camp that the St. Louis Browns are interested in getting Frank Hayes from Philadelphia. Their chances of getting him seem slim, however. Since Pitcher Jack Kramer signed, only Glenn and infielder Alan Strange are outside the fold.

♦ ♦ ♦

AVALON, Calif. — Manager Gabby Hartnett of the Chicago Cubs has some very definite reason for drilling his outfielders on handling ground balls; "Last season, I watched base runners take second on singles and third on doubles until I was almost frantic. This year, the outfielders have got to charge those base hits and get the ball in."

♦ ♦ ♦

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Big Ed Levy will get plenty of chances to show whether he can stick with the Phillies at first base. "I don't know what Levy can do," said Manager Doc Prothro. "I feel that he can become another Hank Greenberg, and I am going to give him the chance. We have until May 15 to make the final decision, and unless it rains every day until then we'll see what he can do."

Bruins Again Close Up Gap For Top Spot

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	26	10	9	131	73	61
Boston	28	11	4	137	90	60
Toronto	22	15	6	110	91	50
Chicago	19	18	6	95	100	44
Detroit	15	23	6	81	114	36
Americans	13	26	4	88	122	30
Canadiens	9	29	5	78	141	23

Result March 3

Boston 7, Detroit 2.

By the Associated Press

Apparently the only way to keep the Boston Bruins from being a constant threat to the first-place holder in the National Hockey League (except when they're the leading team) is to burn down their rink.

The Bruins walloped the Detroit Red Wings last night, 7-2, to make their threat to the New York Rangers' lead more dangerous than ever. The victory left them only a point behind the New Yorkers and with five games left on the schedule, compared with the Rangers' three.

But that is only a part of the story. The rest is that the Bruins, just a pretty good team on the road, appear to have become practically unbeatable on their home ice. On foreign rinks this season, they have won 10, lost 9, and tied 3. At home, they have lost only twice and have been tied once.

Canadiens Did Trick

The Montreal Canadiens did the trick early in the season, but hardly figure to repeat in the concluding game of the season. The Rangers gained the other victory and the tie. And they'll probably have to repeat next week, if they are to remain in front of the Bruins.

Detroit was the most recent victor over the Bruins in a "road" game, winning 6-3 last Sunday. But the Red Wings didn't play like the same team last night. Ebbie Goodfellow, main cog in the Detroit defense and a potent attacker at times, was out of the line-up. So was Eddie Wares. The weakened Detroit squad was no match for the mighty Bruins. Boston scored four goals in a second-period splurge to take a 5-0 lead, and they matched tallies in the final frame.

Bauer Showed Way

Bobby Bauer showed the way with two goals and an assist. Milt Schmidt, celebrating his 22nd birthday, made one of each to bring his league-leading point total to 48.

The Red Wings hardly earned two goals. The first was a real fluke. Dit Clapper lost the puck after Syd Abel's flip shot struck his chest, and Kenny Kilrea got away with it to score. Syd Howe made the other after Alex Motter broke away from a Bruin mass play to set it up.

Dr. Allen Seems Alone In Demanding Drastic Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. F. C. (Phog) Allen of University of Kansas, Chairman of the National Basketball Research Committee, seems to be a lone and forlorn figure as he demands a drastic revision in basketball rules.

The coaches' consensus, garnered in a nation-wide poll, seemed to be "let the rules alone"—until the Kansas precinct reported!

All Allen wants to do is increase the height of the basket two feet, create a 16-foot "don't-shoot-in-here safety isle" around the basket, restore the center jump, decrease the size of the ball, increase the size of the court and add two players to each team!

If the studious doctor who has made the name Kansas synonymous with good basketball suggests all these changes to the National Rules Committee, he is liable to get a cold shoulder from the remainder of the coaching fraternity.

Or in the words of Coach Mike Brumblelow of Texas Christian, whose teams have finished last in the Southwest Conference the last five years, "leave the rules alone—I can't think of any changes that would help us!"

Semicircle

Allen does not stand absolutely alone in his amazing plan to partition off part of the court. Ken Loeffler of Yale would mark off a semicircle with a 14-foot diameter under the baskets. No player would be permitted to enter this "no man's land" until the ball had touched the hoop or the backboards, and then only for about three seconds.

Diametrically opposed to those "left wingers" was the report of Coach Harold G. Olson of Ohio State:

"A questionnaire sent to coaches in all this area, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, shows that the coaches are well satisfied with the rules as they stand. We feel we have a game full of spectacular interest, and we want to keep it that way."

There were some minor suggestions that may be incorporated into new rules. Hank Crisp of Alabama and Dutch Lonberg of Northwestern think the game should be slowed up. Stanfield Hitt of Mississippi State believes the-out-of-bounds line should be four feet back of the basket, instead of two. Nibs Price of California and Everett Dean of Stanford find fault with the rule which permits a fouled player to refuse the free throw and take the ball out of bounds. George Edwards of Missouri would increase the size of the hoops.

Favor Rules as They Are

In favor of the rules as they are can be counted Osborne Cowles of Dartmouth, Wes Fesler of Harvard, Frank Keaney of Rhode Island State, Johnny Mauer of Tennessee, Nels Norgren of Chicago, and Jack Gray of Texas.

From William (Bill) Bernlohr, Athletic Director at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, and president of the Coaches' Association of the 20-school Ohio Conference, comes this reassuring note:

"Some coaches feel the game is too fast and might prove harmful to the boys. But, so far as we can find, there has been no objective evidence that the game is harmful."

SEATTLE (AP)—University of Washington basketball players raised their sights to a basket 12 feet high March 5. They concluded it was hard on the neck.

The idea for the experiment came from Coach Clarence S. "Hec" Edmundson. Hec is a member of the National Basketball Rules Committee which meets in Kansas City March 31 to consider rules changes.

One of the suggestions to come before the hoop rule makers will be to raise the baskets from the 10 to the 12-foot level. This is to take the premium off tall players who camp under the hemp and make life difficult for short guards.

Casaba Clinic

So Hec, in the interests of basketball science, decided to hold a casabac clinic, and used his varsity as guinea pigs.

Sure enough, the stratospheric baskets took some of the premium off the tall fellows. The rebound arc under the hoop was materially widened, and the shorties had a better chance to check the storks.

Even the tall fellows came away rubbing their necks after craning back all afternoon and taking aim. Now they know how the little fellows have felt all along.

"It's interesting, but I'm not too sold on it," Edmundson said after the "clinic."

"The big men are not too effective under the higher basket, but they still hold an advantage over the shorter men. And it seems to be easier to make the long shots.

"I'd like to try an 11-foot basket some time, but because of exams we won't be able to do it this year. Maybe 11-footers would be the answer."

Fetterolf Wins In First Round

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Morton Fetterolf, Jr., Wyncote, Pa., medalist in the annual Palm Beach championship, continued his winning brand of golf yesterday by defeating Briggs S. Cunningham, Green Farms, Conn., 3 and 1, in a first-round match.

In other matches, Joseph Schenck, 3d, New York, defeated John Cushman, Palm Beach, 1 up in 19 holes; John Shaw, New Canaan, Conn., defeated W. B. Langrod, Chicago, 3 and 2; I. L. Merrill, Jr., Daytona Beach, defeated Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore, 4 and 3; David Clarke, New York, defeated George Dular, New York, 2 and 1; Alexander S. Speyer, Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated R. C. Villas, Chicago, 1 up in 19 holes; Robert Crosbie, Newton Center, Mass., defeated David Legget, Pelham, N. Y., 3 and 2; H. L. Willoughby, 3d, Port Sewell, defeated C. D. Wagstaff, Evanston, Ill., 8 and 6.

Burke and Wood in Final Against Metz and Laffoon

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Billy Burke hasn't been in the golfing headlines very much lately, but from the way he is hammering the ball in the $5,000 international four-ball you'd think he was an eager youngster scenting his first taste of victory.

He and Craig Wood were in the finals against Dick Metz and Ky Laffoon — due considerably to Burke's wizardry with an approaching iron, the same art that carried him on a memorable 133-hole triumph over George Von Elm in the 1931 national open.

The finals match was scheduled today, but because of rain was postponed until Saturday.

Burke still hangs the ball on a trolley wire anywhere from 200 yards to the green. Time and again yesterday he whipped shots within easy putting distance of the pins as he and Wood defeated Clayton Heaffner and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, 4 and 3.

For excitment and drama, however, the other semifinal stole the show. In it Horton Smith and Paul Runyan bowed out in as tense a match as you're likely to see.

They lost it to Metz and Laffoon, one down, on the 36th green, where Smith—conceded one of the finest putters of all time—missed one that Aunt Kate could have knocked in with a broomstick.

Right down to that muffed three-footer, though, Smith and Runyan showed why they have been in the finals of this event four times—one of which they won.

Metz shot a superb 31, four under par, on the first afternoon nine but little Paul won the next three holes to square matters and set the stage for Smith's debacle.

Metz and Laffoon, four-ball winners two years ago, turned back the Harry Cooper-Jimmy Thomson and Stanley Horne-Jules Huot teams in the first two rounds, but Burke and Wood have been the tournament's real surprise.

They knocked over Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen, then toppled Ralph Guldahl and Sam Snead, the top-seeded entry, on their way to the semifinals.

On performance in this tournament, the finalist teams appeared just about even. Burke and Wood are 31 under par for 100 holes, and Metz and Laffoon 30 below regulation figures for 103 holes.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 5

National League

Boston 7, Detroit 2.

International-American League

Indianapolis 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Providence 5, Syracuse 4.
Hershey 7, Springfield 3.

American Association

St. Paul 4, Wichita 3.
St. Louis 6, Tulsa 5.

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The Home Forum

Woodchopper's Delight

THREE YEARS AGO I traded my ax for a gold mine, or rather a third interest in a Montana gold mine, and I have been sorry ever since. My ax was somewhat battered and fifteen years old, but I considered it all the more valuable for that. I saw a gleam in the eyes of my friend, Sam Higgins, the moment he sighted it. Sam is a land-looker, a surveyor, and a forest-lover from way back—the only person I know who has had a portion of America, in the shape of a large and beautiful lake, named after him. And while he held the object in his hands, turning it over and hefting it like a connoisseur of axes, I knew that it was being gently slipped out of my possession forever.

Though true friends cannot really do business with each other, in this case my friend evidently wanted to make some sort of a Yankee "deal," however nebulous or fanciful. So, studiously, he began to relate the roundabout manner in which this portion of a mine, now defunct, had come into his possession. It was an interesting tale, yet one that I could not fully enjoy. Sam's words seemed to go on boggy ground as he neared the end of it. "Would I—would I trade my ax for this mine?" Well, since he held the tool in his hands, plainly it was already as good as his; so there was nothing for me to do but assent.

* * *

To those who are not ax-lovers and expert choppers, all this may sound a bit whimsical. But I am serious when I say that an ax, perfect in balance, temper, and durability, is almost as rare as a fine violin. We have read a good deal about the joys of woodchopping, little about the joys of possessing and keeping perfect a perfect ax. Perhaps Thoreau, in "Walden," has given us our most memorable description of a woodchopper and the delight that a chopper takes in his work; however, Thoreau does not describe the tool which does the cutting. It remained for Robert Frost, in his poem, "The Axe Helve," to relate humorously his experience with a French-Canadian expert on axes. The poem bears this poet's often quoted observance that

> "—the lines of a good helve
> Were native to the grain before the knife
> Expressed them, and its curves were no false curves
> Put on it from without."

Robert Frost admits that he is not an expert on the subject, even while he reveals in detail his knowledge of axes. In another poem, "Two Tramps in Mud-Time," he defended his love of chopping wood when two tramp-lumberjacks came along, while he was working, and tried to take his avocation away from him. He wrote:

> "They judged me by their appropriate tool.
> Except as a fellow handled an axe,
> They had no way of knowing a fool."

No doubt many of us use the tools of our trade for making moral judgments as well as a living. I recall that I have used my ax for many things besides chopping—though I never shaved with it, the way one lumberjack in Michigan does annually at county fairs.

* * *

According to Peter McLaren, an Australian who came to America to stimulate the art of chopping, many people swing axes vocationally and avocationally in that country. He says the activity is almost as popular as baseball is in the United States, and that public woodchopping contests are common. I should not like to see thousands of competing boys and men come running forth with axes; but a quiet revival of interest in woodchopping would please me, for the ax is both a practical and a romantic tool. We know that many of our great public men, such as Washington and Lincoln, had interesting experiences with it. Poetical stories and names are associated with it. Owing to similarity in shape, the end of the handle sometimes is called "the fawn's foot"; while some of the types of cuts which it makes in wood are called, "the flying cut," "the broken chip," and "the double break."

Through the seasons when I was a semi-professional chopper, I always traveled with my ax in my packsack and some book of verse or philosophy in my pocket. And it would be difficult for me to say which was the more profitable, or which gave me the more comfort. I know that, after cutting open pages of certain books with my ax, I sometimes realized that I would have been further ahead if I had cut wood instead. However, my ax and not a book was usually in my hands; and, after seeing many chips fly in lumber camps of Canada and Northern Michigan, I learned that the basic difference between an amateur chopper and a professional one is this: the amateur keeps his ax edge in an indifferent state of sharpness, while the professional keeps his sticky-sharp. The word *sticky* is the best one I can think of to describe the degree of sharpness that can be given a truly fine steel blade. When such a blade accidentally touches chips, pieces of bark or other small impressionable objects, they cling to it as if they had touched glue; and the chopper who is using this ax must be as exact and precise in his movements as a violinist fingering the strings of his sounding instrument. There must be no false stroke, no relaxing of alertness.

Obviously, such a tool is not to be trifled with by incompetent choppers. A highly-sharpened ax is a piece of inanimate matter which seems to have acquired an animate character. It is almost fearfully alive with sharp meaning. It is the real lumberman's delight, that only he may dare swing with consummate skill and feel its shining blade go cleanly and effectively into the yielding wood.

WADE VAN DORE

By Courtesy of Dr. D. B. Hull, Ridgewood, New Jersey, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"OPEN DOORS": *A Tempera Painting by Herbert V. Banta*

THE SUBJECT OF a picture within a picture has invited the skill of many an artist. In this tempera painting, Mr. Banta has chosen to make most of its area a foliage and shadow patterned frame for the focus of interest—the miniature, blooming garden, with hills far in the distance, that is seen beyond the open door and the mulberry-carpeted passage.

Mr. Banta is a member of the artist colony on Nantucket Island, where he paints in the summer. He also finds sympathetic subjects in the Monadnock region of New Hampshire and in his native New Jersey.

"Demonstrating justice"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE IS JUSTICE to be found, and how may it be demonstrated in the lives of men and nations? In a world where aggression, terror, and conflict are widespread, where the illogical and unintelligent condition of poverty, with its humiliation and suffering, holds sway in the midst of plenty, it is a question that calls urgently for consideration and settlement.

Christian Science gives the true answer to every perplexing question, the right solution to every unsolved problem—an answer and a solution that never fail to satisfy the hearts of all who long for the things that are just and right, not only for themselves, but for all men. Listen to the words of a God-inspired woman, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to be found on page 224 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "A higher and more practical Christianity, demonstrating justice and meeting the needs of mortals in sickness and in health, stands at the door of this age, knocking for admission. Will you open or close the door upon this angel visitant, who cometh in the quiet of meekness, as he came of old to the patriarch at noonday?"

It is imperative that men and nations should awaken to the glorious import of these words, for they point the way to justice, even to the extermination of all that is wrong and the establishment of all that is right in government, in economy, in religion, and in society.

And where is justice to be found? The Psalmist tells us that "justice and judgment are the habitation" of God's throne (Psalms 89:14). So when God, good, is enthroned in the hearts and minds of men, justice is exceedingly near, and must be understood and demonstrated.

God, the ever-present divine Mind, knows all, and has no consciousness of injustice or any evil, for all that God knows is good. The all-knowing Mind is infinite, and from it proceed all intelligence and wisdom, all power and authority; and justice is the impartial administration of God's goodness and love. Therefore, injustice has no power, for God does not delegate His power, neither does He decree that many shall be poor in order that a few may be rich. The right understanding of God in Christian Science exposes all false and mesmeric so-called mind processes; and the means whereby they are made void is made clear by Mrs. Eddy on page 339 of Science and Health, where she says, "To get rid of sin through Science, is to divest sin of any supposed mind or reality, and never to admit that sin can have intelligence or power, pain or pleasure."

Christ Jesus gave the true idea of justice in these words (Matthew 5:38, 44, 45): "Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. . . . But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven."

As children of God we live to express justice. The purpose of justice, however, is not to establish one's own righteousness and to prove the unrighteousness of others, but to be true to the understanding of man's unity with God, wherein divine justice is already established for all. To be made practical, justice must be established first of all in individual thinking. One's innermost thoughts, the very meditation of his heart, must pass the test of universal and impartial justice, mercy, and truth. We cannot be entirely just ourselves while believing that others are unjust, for evil of every name and nature is impersonal and unreal, and has no power beyond the power which belief gives it. If we carry in thought a sense of injustice and believe in its reality, we are raising up an idol between us and the very justice we seek, for we are believing in a power opposed to God. One man may believe that he is profiting by injustice, while another believes that through injustice he suffers loss. Their positions may be reversed at any time because they are both the servants of injustice, and are therefore subject to its unjust rule.

The thought of injustice as personal and as practiced by persons, organizations, or governments, arouses enmity, resentment, hatred, and condemnation, which are the very basis and foundation of injustice; while the presence in thought of the idea of justice, which comes to us from God, ensures the absence and unreality of all that is unjust, for it leaves no space for injustice to occupy and no place for it to operate or become manifest in our experience.

One who seemed often to be the victim of injustice, endeavored earnestly to overcome this sense through Christian Science. He said to himself, "I have God-given dominion over my thinking, and there will I establish and maintain divine justice, peace, purity, and love, for myself and for all others, knowing always that God is the only power." Working along these lines, he became prosperous and free from imposition or injustice, and he rejoiced and gave thanks to God because his thinking was governed by divine Principle. Principle is universal, ever operative, and the scientific demonstration of justice by one proves that justice may be demonstrated with mathematical certainty.

Christian Science is the Science of Life. It presents the glorious means whereby justice shall be demonstrated "in earth, as it is in heaven."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

"DEMOSTRANDO JUSTICIA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿DÓNDE PUEDE ENCONTRARSE la justicia, y cómo puede demostrarse en la vida de los hombres y de las naciones? En un mundo, en donde la agresión, el terror y el conflicto están tan extendidos, en donde condiciones de pobreza, tan ilógicas y tan faltas de inteligencia, con toda su humiliación y su sufrimiento, reinan en medio de la abundancia, esa es una cuestión que demanda urgentemente consideración y ajuste.

La Ciencia Cristiana da la contestación verdadera a toda cuestión desconcertante que se presente, la solución correcta a todo problema por resolver,—una contestación y una solución que nunca dejan de satisfacer el corazón de todos aquellos que anhelan las cosas que son justas y buenas, no solamente para ellos mismos sino para todo el género humano. Escuchad las palabras de una mujer inspirada por Dios, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, tal como las encontramos en la página 224 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Un cristianismo más elevado y más práctico, demostrando justicia, y supliendo a las necesidades de los mortales tanto en tiempos de enfermedad como de salud, está llamando a la puerta de esta época, pidiendo admisión. ¿Vais a abrir o a cerrar la puerta a este ángel visitador, que viene con la quietud de la mansedumbre, tal como vino al patriarca de antaño a la hora del mediodía?"

Es preciso que tanto los hombres como las naciones despierten para comprender el significado glorioso de estas palabras; porque señalan el camino a la justicia, es decir, a la exterminación de todo aquello que sea malo y al establecimiento de todo lo que sea bueno en el gobierno, en la vida económica, en la religión y en la sociedad humana en general.

Y ¿en dónde se puede encontrar la justicia? El Salmista nos dice que "justicia y juicio son el asiento" del trono de Dios (Salmos, 89:14). Así que cuando Dios, el bien, está entronizado en los corazones y en las mentes de los hombres, la justicia está bien cerca y tiene que entenderse y demostrarse.

Dios, la Mente divina y siempre presente, lo sabe todo, y no tiene conocimiento de injusticia o de mal ninguno, puesto que todo lo que Dios conoce es bueno. La Mente omnisciа es infinita; y de ella procede toda la inteligencia y sabiduría, el poder y la autoridad; y la justicia es la administración imparcial de la bondad y del amor de Dios. La injusticia, por lo tanto, no tiene poder, porque Dios no delega Su poder, ni pasa decreto que provea que muchos tienen que ser pobres para que unos pocos tengan riquezas. El concepto correcto de Dios en la Ciencia Cristiana expone todos los llamados procesos mentales que sean erróneos y debidos a falsas sugestiones; y el método de privarles de todo poder lo explica Mary Baker Eddy en la página 339 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD), donde dice: "El librarse del pecado por medio de la Ciencia significa privar el pecado de toda supuesta inteligencia y realidad, sin admitir jamás que el pecado puede tener inteligencia o poder, pena o placer."

Cristo Jesús nos dió la idea verdadera de la justicia en las palabras siguientes (San Mateo, 5:38, 44, 45): "Habéis oído que fué dicho a los antiguos: Ojo por ojo, y diente por diente. . . . Más yo os digo: Amad a vuestros enemigos; bendecid a los que os maldicen; haced bien a los que os aborrecen, y orad por los que os injurian y os persiguen: de modo que seáis hijos de vuestro Padre que está en los cielos."

Como hijos de Dios vivimos para expresar justicia. Pero el propósito de la justicia no es justificar a uno y demostrar la falta de otro, sino adherirse lealmente al entendimiento de la unidad del hombre con Dios, dentro de la cual la justicia divina ya está establecida para todos. Para ser práctica, la justicia tiene que establecerse primeramente en el pensamiento individual. Nuestros pensamientos más íntimos,—las meditaciones mismas de nuestro corazón—tienen que ser aprobados por la justicia universal e imparcial, por la misericordia y por la verdad. No podemos ser enteramente justos nosotros mismos, mientras pensemos que los demás son injustos, porque el mal de todo nombre y de toda naturaleza es impersonal e ilusorio, y no tiene poder aparte del poder que le conferimos por medio de nuestra creencia de que tiene poder. Si albergamos en nuestros pensamientos un sentimiento de injusticia y creemos que tiene realidad, levantamos un ídolo entre nosotros y la justicia misma que buscamos, porque creemos en un poder opuesto a Dios. Un hombre puede pensar que gana por las injusticias, mientras que otro piensa que tiene pérdidas a causa de las injusticias que ha sufrido. Las posiciones de los dos pueden ser invertidas a cualquier hora, porque ambos son servidores de la injusticia y están por lo tanto sujetos a su gobierno injusto.

El concepto de injusticia como cosa personal, y como llevado a la práctica por personas, organizaciones o gobiernos, causa enemistad, resentimiento, odio y condenación, que forman la base misma y el fundamento de la injusticia; mientras que la presencia en el pensamiento de la idea de la justicia, que nos viene de Dios, asegura la ausencia e irrealidad de todo lo que es injusto, porque no deja espacio libre que la injusticia pueda ocupar, ni lugar donde pueda tener efecto o manifestarse en nuestra experiencia.

Un hombre, que parecia ser frecuentemente la víctima de injusticias, se esforzó sinceramente por vencer esta idea por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana. Se dijo a sí mismo: "Tengo dominio otorgado por Dios sobre mis pensamientos, y allí voy a establecer y mantener la justicia divina, la paz, la pureza y el amor, tanto para mí mismo como para todos los demás, sabiendo todo el tiempo que Dios es el único poder." Acogiéndose a estos pensamientos, se pudo deshacer de esa idea de haber sufrido injusticias y abusos; llegó a ser un hombre próspero, y lleno de alegría dió gracias a Dios por saber que su pensamiento era gobernado por el Principio divino. El Principio es universal, siempre activo, y la demostración científica de justicia que un individuo ha hecho, prueba que la justicia puede demostrarse con exactitud matemática.

La Ciencia Cristiana es la Ciencia de la Vida. Presenta los medios gloriosos por los cuales la justicia puede demostrarse "como en el cielo, así también en la tierra."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

You Must Look for the Castle

IF YOU FOLLOW the main road to Ludesch, you will pass through a fir wood and then come to the Lutz bridge. Do not cross the stream; keep on this side, and walk along the water. . . .

The castle is not far off; you must look for it, since the little path that once led up is half obliterated. And therein lies a great part of its charm; you must look for it.

When all is said and done, when you have scoured Europe and other regions in search of the picturesque and admired landscapes and ruins innumerable, that shattered old fastness of Blumenegg, up there, still remains one of the fairest places on earth.

It is desolation itself, a harmonious desolation, among its dreamy firs and beeches; firs within, firs and beeches without. The roof is gone, and so are nearly all the internal partitions; nothing but the shell survives. This shell, this massive outer wall of blocks partly hewn and partly in the rough—water-worn boulders, dragged up from the Lutz-bed below—is encrusted with moss wherever moss can grow; out of that moss sprout little firs and little beeches, drawing what nourishment they can from the old stones. They garnish the ruin.

So Blumenegg is invaded by nature; and nature, here, has been left untouched. A castle in a tale! Elsewhere you see bare stretches of this wall, that tower up sadly in ever-crumbling pinnacles. All is green within the shell; its firs are so cunningly distributed that you can just see through them from one end to the other of the ruin and realize, with pleasure, that you are within some ancient enclosure. They rise out of an uneven floor whereunder, one suspects, lie buried the roof and interior walls.

This floor is thickly carpeted with moss in every part. No brambles or inconvenient shrubs grow here; nothing but firs and moss, and creeping ivy, and hepatica, and daphne and the tender *Waldmeister* plant, that calls up memories of May. Once inside that green *enciente*, a suggestion of remoteness overcomes you; the world and its jargon are left behind. There is silence save for the rushing torrent with its waterfall, three hundred feet below. In former days, this castle must have towered grandly over Ludesch and the whole valley. Viewed from down there, it now resembles an agglomeration of spiky gray crags, peering upward through the firs. . . .

Meanwhile the mossy floor has ceased to glow. Slanting sunbeams come filtered, lemon-tinted, through the beech-leaves out there; they spatter the fir trunks with moon-like discs and crescents. And still we refuse to budge. A soft tinkle of cowbells, inaudible by day, floats up from the valley; even as we look on, those silvery patches begin to fade from the trees, and everything trembles in the witchery of dusk. Interplay of light and shade is ended. We feel no change, while darkness creeps up stealthily; only the voice of the torrent has grown louder and hoarser . . .

Night; and dark night, under these trees. The Föhn is over, a chill dew has fallen. We rise at last, rather stiff, and proceed cautiously downwards till we reach the path; then across the bridge and into the open meadow, the so-called fox meadow. The dew-drenched field sends a pleasant shiver up through our boots, and a chorus of crickets is chirping lustily in its damp earth. Stars are out; the Tschallenga hill, confronting us, has become pitch-black; those Rhaetian peaks are like steel, and their snow-patches have a dead look at this hour. Tawny exhalations, as of lingering day, flit about the Swiss mountains on our west. Some grass has been mown up here, during the hot afternoon; the air is full of its fragrance. —NORMAN DOUGLAS, in "Together." (New York: McBride.)

From Out Beethoven's Notebooks

BEETHOVEN ADAPTED HIMSELF to Viennese life with remarkable alacrity. He had come armed with many valuable letters of introduction from Count von Waldstein and the Von Breunings, and within a short time he numbered most of the influential patrons of music among his acquaintances. The doors of Vienna's most splendid palaces swung open to him. . . .

Beethoven was enjoying society, but he never neglected music for a moment. He was taking lessons on three instruments, studying counterpoint with the noted theorist, Johann Georg Albrechtsberger, amplifying sketches made in Bonn, and composing new works. Into the notebooks he had begun to keep before he was out of his teens, he now began to crowd that welter of musical ideas, in all stages of development, which make the notebooks comparable to Leonardo's. To examine them is to be vouchsafed a unique opportunity to see the unfolding—hesitant, baffled, and inspired—of genius. Starting with what may seem an unpromising, even banal, sequence of notes, adding to them, subtracting, emphasizing, finally perfecting, Beethoven worked—sometimes for decades—at these viable fragments. Many a composition which seems like the product of a single mighty inspiration was pieced together from these apparently unrelated sketches. In a very real sense, it may be said that from the very beginning of his creative life, Beethoven was at work on all of his compositions. There is evidence that even the publication of a masterpiece (which may sound well-nigh perfect to us) did not free Beethoven's mind of the problems it presented. His life is one endless quest for the ideal form that would completely express the unity he had envisioned from the beginning.—From "Men of Music," by WALLACE BROCKWAY AND HERBERT WEINSTOCK. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

Evening

Immortal evening
Be for me again
The hour when the hills come down
And stand in an enchanted ring
Before the town,
Be like a flower, evening—
Radiant and quiet—
Opening your petals to the West.
Be like a word said to no music,
Said to the heart's slow beat
In the deep breast.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The Snow People

Listen!
Hear the snow people whirling about!
They are wild with joy,
Mad with the dancing of wind.
Their voice is a wordless singing
Across the world.

Listen!
You have known them before,
They cannot be strange for you.
They have been with you on deep nights
Full of sleep.
They are your dreams that danced
Across the dark.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1940

Employees' Aid To R. I. Jobless Fund Held Vital

State Board cites values of compensation law and warns of move that would harm.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Unemployment Compensation Board has notified Governor Vanderbilt and the General Assembly that the elimination of the employee contributions to the fund would bankrupt it in less than four years.

The elimination of the employee contributions has been proposed in several bills now in the Legislature. They were proposed after it had been announced that the fund had a substantial surplus.

Leaders of organized labor are said not to be in accord with the proposed laws. Their spokesmen say that as long as the workers make contributions they will have greater voice in its functions.

In a report to Governor Vanderbilt the Commission reported that on Dec. 31, 1939, there was a balance of $9,544,768.03 in the fund.

Furthermore, the report pointed out that the Social Security Board recommended to the last Congress that the reserve in a "pooled fund" of any State should not be less than 2½ times the amount drawn from the fund within any 10 years, before any reduction in either the employers' tax or the employees' wage tax of 1.5 per cent is made.

On this basis the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund should reach at least $18,000,000 before consideration is given to reduction of either employee or employer contributions, the report declared.

Because of employee contributions the General Assembly was able to enact a law which is said to be one of the most liberal laws of the 48 state employment compensation acts.

During the calendar year 1938 there were paid out in benefits to eligible unemployment workers in Rhode Island $9,293,286.30. In the same year, the Board received from the employer and employee contributions $8,237,978.37. Of this, $2,779,648.11 represented receipts from employee contributions.

These figures show, the report went on, that the Board was required to expend in 1938, $1,055,307.93 in excess of the receipts obtained from employer and employee contributions.

The reason the fund did not become insolvent at the end of that year was because a reserve had been built up by employer contributions in 1936, and by employer and employee contributions in 1937, which resulted in a pool of $8,509,002.66 when the Board began to pay benefits on Jan. 1, 1938, it was explained.

Board members said that they could not assume that business conditions in the immediate future will be much different than in the past two years, and that it was conceivable that were peace to be declared in Europe in 1940, unemployment in the United States and Rhode Island would be worse than in 1938.

Farley to 'Keynote' Maine Convention

PORTLAND, Maine, March 6 (AP)—The Democratic National Chairman, James A. Farley, will be the keynote speaker at Maine's Democratic state convention at Bangor, March 27, Fulton J. Redman, member of the Convention Arrangements Committee, said today. F. Harold Dubord, Maine National Committeeman, will be temporary chairman.

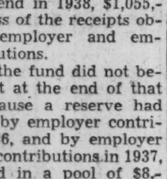
Mr. Farley's interest in Maine Democratic sentiment was indicated when recently at Miami he said pledges of Maine and Iowa delegates to the Roosevelt nomination candidacy on the same day in 1932 was the turning point in that campaign.

Fred H. Lancaster, State Chairman, has indicated a personal preference for a Farley candidacy this year, leading some observers to believe a move might be made to pledge Maine's delegation of 10 to the Postmaster General with the understanding, however, that a Roosevelt third-term bid would get first support.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, with scattered snow flurries tonight and probably Thursday morning; lowest temperature tonight near 28 degrees; moderate winds, mostly westerly.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with intermittent light snow tonight and probably Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds mostly westerly over south and central portions and easterly over extreme north portion and overcast weather tonight and Thursday with intermittent light rain or snow.

Official Temperatures

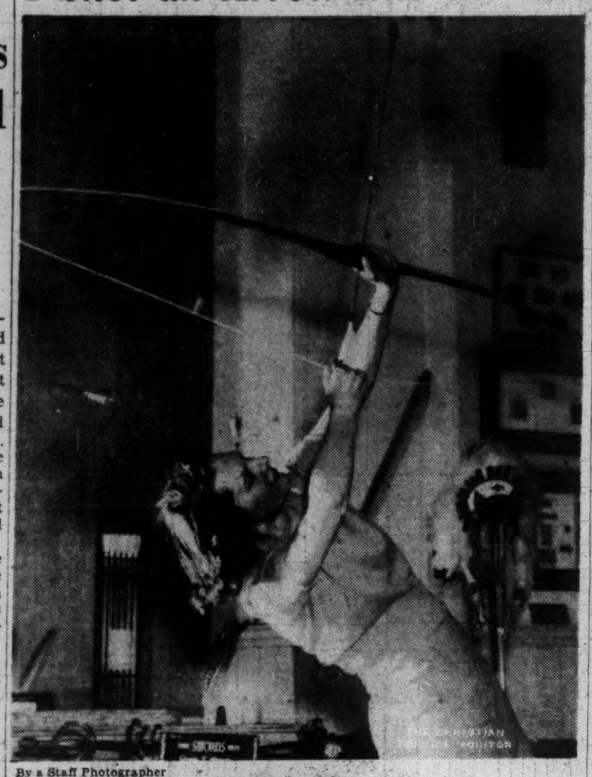
	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	34	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	31	31	New York	36	32
Denver	31	31	Norfolk	41	41
Helena	35	34	Philadelphia	38	37
Kansas City	38	38	St. Louis	33	30
Los Angeles	55	55	San Francisco	53	53
Miami	53	52	Washington	36	35
Minneapolis	21	21			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 6.
B—Minimum, March 5.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:54 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet. Thursday, 10:10 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet. Light all vehicles by 6:10 p. m.

I Shot an Arrow Into the Air



By a Staff Photographer

Phyllis Hartford

Winchester Miss "models" a bow and arrow from the hobby collection at the Young Men's Christian Union show.

Young Men's Christian Union Makes Good Show of Hobbies

What your neighbor does with his spare time is no longer a mystery. The secret is out at the hobby show which opened yesterday and will continue through Saturday at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union on Boylston Street, where everything from a needle case which C. E. Deering of Gardiner, Maine, carried in the Civil War to ancient bows and arrows reveals the spare time occupations of some people.

Tiny reproductions of historic crown jewels, the King's scepter and sword of state keep the clever fingers of Jack Drefus out of mischief, while little Jo Ann Wardwell exhibits a collection of dolls from many lands. Sally Huntoon has an unusual hobby for a woman. She goes in for woodcarving in her odd moments, not many of which are idle judging by the generous display of trays, boxes, and chopping bowls, not to mention an old-fashioned sugar scoop that looks authentic enough to have been a relic of the Plymouth Colony. Feminine eyes are also drawn to collections of old lace, plus a number of beautiful fans.

Dave Cohen makes violins—and very professional they look, too. A bag, or suitcase, that was the property of a soldier in the Civil War is the pride of another exhibitor, as well as hair trunks and carpet bags. Another collector prefers wills, ancient books and rare editions.

Masculine interests turn to bows and arrows, to swords from the time of 1550 to 1800, to cartridges and rifles from 1860 to the present day. Notable newspaper editions are exhibited under a glass case.

The talents of the youngsters are represented by model airplanes with one-cylinder gasoline motors, and racing cars powered the same. Interesting ship models feature on another table, while rare coins and stamps are among the most popular hobby collections of today.

Miss Gertrude Sharman, head of the Social Service Department of the Union, is in charge of the show, the first hobby exhibition to be held by the Y. M. C. U.

Harvard Chinese-English Tome To Get Impetus of More Aides

More workers will be employed this coming summer to accelerate the undertaking of the Harvard-Yenching Institute in compiling a comprehensive Chinese - English dictionary, Prof. Serge Elisséeff, Director, said in an interview today. The project was begun three years ago because there has long been a need for a scholarly dictionary. Classic and Buddhist expressions, Professor Elisséeff said, had for the most part been omitted from the dictionary in common use, one by Herbert Giles, first published in 1892.

The Giles dictionary, Professor Elisséeff explained, was compiled primarily for persons living in China who read modern texts. A scholar interested in research finds a dictionary consisting mainly of modern terms of only a partial help.

Valuable Work by Others

"Although we realize that the work will be very slow at the beginning, we know that it will go much faster later, because the different collaborators can check what has been done by their colleagues, which will save time and labor," Professor Elisséeff said. "It is still impossible, however," he added, "to tell now how long it will take to complete the project."

Two important new publications are being prepared for the Institute, Dr. Elisséeff said. One is a manuscript on the subject of folklore art motifs in the Far East, and their relation to some motifs in European countries; the other, a treatise dealing with the archaic form of the Chinese language.

It is interesting to learn from Professor Elisséff that all Japanese documents before 1868 were written in literary Chinese or "under the strong influence of Chinese culture."

It is said that much good will between peoples of the East and West can in time be fostered through just such quiet research of the scholars and that it will make for better mutual understanding.

Worker in China

For example, Dr. Elisséeff points to one student now at Harvard-Yenching, a Chinese, with a good knowledge of both Japanese and English, who is here to study western methods. This young man is interested in the ancient relations of China and Japan, as well as in the field of linguistics.

One of the Institute's American fellows is now in China working especially on the relations of China with Central Asia. His work involves the translation of an important Chinese medieval text describing Central Asia, and research in Tibetan, Mongol, and Tangut texts.

One unusual feature of the work on the Institute's proposed Chinese-English dictionary is that the different meanings of a character or of a compound will, for the first time in such a work, be arranged in chronological sequence, according to Dr. Elisséeff.

"This will facilitate research work in ancient texts, in which, very often, the meaning is different from what it is in the modern spoken language," Dr. Elisséeff declared.

Tokyo Envoy in Boston March 25 to Talk Trade

Ready to discuss business opportunities in Japan with New England manufacturers, exporters and importers, Frank S. Williams, United States Commercial Attaché at Tokyo, will be in the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Custom House Tower, on March 25 and 26, it was announced today by Harold P. Smith, Manager of the office.

Mr. Williams went to China in 1911 as a college instructor in agriculture and chemistry, but later entered the United States Government Service. He has held his present position in Tokyo for the past seven years.

Boston's Maze 'Fusses' Driver Headed North

Getting through city from Worcester via Turnpike and Tunnel proves like jig-saw puzzle.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the real diary of a real motorist trying to get through Boston on the main route of travel from Worcester to the Sumner Tunnel and points north.

At 8:37 a. m. the motorist arrived in Newton headed along the Worcester Pike for Portsmouth, N. H. He was not interested in stopping in Boston, but he found that Boston was not interested in letting him through without his running the gantlet of 30 to 50 traffic stops.

At Woodcliffe Road in Newton Highlands, the motorist began his tortuous trip through Boston, being held up at this road for 30 seconds. Next, he came upon the traffic light at Dudley Road close to the Brookline line where he stopped 20 seconds, although this road turns traffic into the Worcester Turnpike at the rate of about one car every 10 minutes.

Why a Light Here

Imagine the motorist's surprise to find a traffic light at Langley Road which is not even a cross road, adding to the traffic drag on a six-lane highway supposedly built for purpose of rapid transit. But let the motorist continue from here in his own language:

"I passed through the green light all right at Hammond Street and got by two more pedestrian lights and a fire-station signal between there and Chestnut Hill Avenue where a four-road intersection held me up for a full minute. At Summer Road and Warren Street, I got caught again for 40 seconds, although according to my Massachusetts friend beside me in the seat, he could see little need for a traffic signal there.

"Cypress Street needed a light all right. I got stuck there for 40 seconds. At Brookline Village, my friend congratulated me for getting through without the usual full-minute light-stop. Then my friend told me to shift off Huntington Avenue and take to Brookline Avenue as the quicker route to the tunnel. By quick, I suppose he meant that I could get through Boston before dinner time.

Stop—Go—Great Game

"At the Riverway, we made the light, but stopped at Longwood Avenue for 20 seconds, then a 30-second stop for the traffic officer where Park Drive crosses Brookline Avenue. We went along Boylston Street to Commonwealth Avenue with little trouble, stopped at the Avenue for 30 seconds trying to get in, got through the light at Charlesgate East and went under Massachusetts Avenue via the underpass—a great feature; wish Boston had more of them.

"Light at Hereford Street was green, but got caught at Gloucester Street. Went through on green light at Exeter, and turned left at Dartmouth to be held up at the Commonwealth Avenue southbound lane. Got stopped again at Beacon Street and again at Clarendon after getting on to Beacon. Berkeley Street light was O. K., but stopped 20 seconds at Embankment Road.

"From here the route was comparatively fast, around the rotary traffic circles at Longfellow Bridge and at the end of the Charles River Dam Bridge through to Haymarket Square. At Hanover Street, another light stopped us but the tunnel entrance was in sight and we were finally starting through. It took us 45 minutes to make the trip, 10 minutes of which we spent idling at traffic lights."

Beating the In-Town Jam

But this motorist did not have to go back over the route marked out for southbound tourists trying to get from the tunnel to the Worcester Turnpike. It remained for the Boston Automobile Club to protest against the routing of traffic down Charles Street into Boylston and thence over the torn-up Huntington Avenue route underneath which the city is trying to construct a subway.

Why the City must route through traffic into the worst-congested lanes when it could divert motorists across the Charles River Dam Bridge and down the other side of the Charles River to Cottage Farm Bridge is something that keeps Fred Hamlin, Manager of the Boston Automobile Club, puzzled. On the Cambridge side of the Charles River, traffic moves all the way from the Dam to Cottage Farm Bridge without a stop, passing underneath the Longfellow Bridge ramps, Massachusetts Avenue and around the new traffic circle at the Cottage Farm Bridge.

Instead, traffic following the signposts must run the gantlet of Charles Street traffic and pour into congested Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue, unless someone tips the unfamiliar motorists off to the quicker and less congested route, even though it is slightly longer than the downtown routing.

"Apparently the time has come," said Mr. Hamlin, "for a reappraisal of our traffic situation and I believe that the present Mayor's Traffic Conference which meets for constructive reports later this week, will iron out many of the conditions that appear to be the result of failure to think things through in Boston."

Guessing on 'Gas'

Asleep at the switch

Motorists' Song

Eeeny, meeny, miney mo
Now it's green! Which way to go!

Boston Inaugurates New Air Service

Inauguration of American Airlines' through Flagship plane service to Chicago and California, delayed by the ice storm at the beginning of the week, was instituted today, placing the Midwest metropolis within six hours of the Hub and the Pacific Coast within an overnight journey.

Governor Saltonstall was to dispatch the first plane in the new direct service to Chicago at 5:15 p. m., a flight which is to be known as "The 5:15." This service goes by way of Buffalo, N. Y., where connections are available to Cleveland and Detroit.

'Export Round Table' To Discuss Treaties

The United States' reciprocal trade agreement program will be favored and opposed by different speakers at tomorrow night's meeting of the Export Round Table, held under the auspices of the Boston University College of Business Administration in the Charles Hayden Memorial on Commonwealth Avenue at 8 p. m. Any one interested in this subject is welcome to attend, it was announced today.

Principal speakers will be Franklin Johnston, editor of the American Exporter of New York, who will favor the reciprocal program, and William H. Cliff, Secretary of the Home Market Club of Boston, who will take the opposite position.

The latter part of the meeting will be devoted to questions from the floor, answered by the speakers.

Idle U. S. Ships Are Sought As Coal Carriers

Now rusting at anchor could, it is urged, be used to meet new demand and give jobs.

Efforts to secure some of the idle Government-owned ships that are tied up at such places as Norfolk and New York, for active service to move an expected large volume of American coal to Italy and other coal importing nations, are being made by coal exporters, it was learned here today.

One result of the British blockade of German coal destined for Italy, it was pointed out, is expected to be a sharp increase in the demand for American coal, despite the freight rate of about $17 a ton from Hampton Roads to Italy.

Tonnage is scarce, however, and the use of idle Government ships, if they can be procured, reconditioned, and restored to service, is expected to have a tendency to check the otherwise probable soaring ocean freight rates, it was indicated.

Exporters of coal are expecting to receive orders for substantial quantities of American bituminous, not only from Italy but from South America, Sweden, and Norway. This coal sells at Hampton Roads ports from $5 to $6 a ton. Ocean freight rates to all countries mentioned are greater than the cost of the coal.

Ways and means of moving this potential business prompts efforts to secure permission of the United States Maritime Commission to release some of the idle tonnage.

A charter for moving coal from Hampton Roads to Italy was placed yesterday at a freight rate of $17 a ton, it was disclosed here, while another ship was chartered to load coal for Sweden at $18 a ton, and a third vessel for South America, the port not mentioned, at $8.50 to $10.

Seamen's unions are supporting the move to secure release of Government owned ships, it was learned, on the basis that it would open new jobs for hundreds of seamen and officers of the American Merchant Marine.

Dairying Leaders Discuss Problems At R. I. Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6—Problems of milk marketing and legislation affecting milk and other dairy products in the northeastern states, were discussed here today at two conferences attended by representatives of dairy organizations and officials from several states.

Commissioners of agriculture from four New England states met at the office of Dr. Granville W. Breed, Rhode Island Director of Agriculture and Conservation. The meeting was arranged by New Hampshire's Commissioner of Agriculture, Andrew L. Felker. E. H. Jones, Commissioner from Vermont, and Frank P. Washburn, Commissioner from Maine, also attended.

A second meeting was called by E. G. Woodward, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Connecticut, at which problems of state legislation as it affects the dairy industry were discussed.

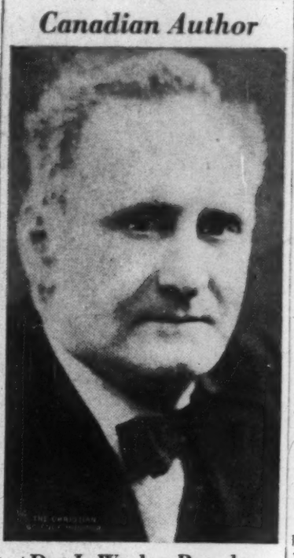
The annual two-day meeting of the northeastern dairy conference opens here tomorrow morning with Dr. Breed, who is also Chairman of the Rhode Island Milk Control Board, presiding. Among the speakers will be Milo R. Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, who will discuss the Federal food stamp plan, and United States Representative Harry A. Sandager (R) of Rhode Island.

Maine German Refugee Gets Scholastic Honor

WATERVILLE, Maine, March 6 (AP)—Klaus I. Dreyer, a German refugee student, heads the list of Colby College seniors elected to the honorary scholastic society, Phi Beta Kappa, it was announced today by Prof. Carl J. Weber, Secretary of the Colby Chapter.

Mr. Dreyer, one of 16 elected to the Soicety, is a native of Berlin.

Canadian Author



Dr. J. Wesley Bready

Who lectured in two Greater Boston churches on the religious foundations of democracy

Religious Base Found Existing In Democracy

The foundations of democracy are strengthened today by the recognition that it is in accord with the conceptions of freedom stated by John Wesley and other eighteenth century religious reformers, rather than upon the more humanistic and materialistic conceptions of liberty and equality propounded by Voltaire and Rousseau, according to Dr. J. Wesley Bready, distinguished Canadian author and lecturer, who spent the week end in Boston, giving two addresses in Greater Boston churches Sunday.

Dr. Bready, a native of Toronto, after attending colleges and universities in Canada, England and the United States, entered the ministry. He became so impressed, however, he said, with the necessity of drawing attention to the essential religious basis of practical democracy, that he returned to England to undertake research work on the influences which resulted in the establishment of modern democratic states.

Following the Restoration in England, he pointed out, Puritans, Quakers and others were subject to continued persecution, the slave trade took an important place in the economic scheme, and corruption of all kinds was rampant.

Into this atmosphere, he continued, came Wesley, preaching "the essential spiritual dignity of man" and insisting on freedom of thought and action, and brotherhood based on the fatherhood of God.

Voltaire, Rousseau and others of the French group returned from visits to England, where they had felt the stirrings of this new force of freedom, and developed the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity on humanistic lines—but without the fundamental cornerstone of divine fatherhood and guidance as the basis for freedom.

The teachings of the English religious preachers of liberty, Dr. Bready asserted, resulted in movements for orderly reform in every department of life and the establishment of true democracy, while the philosophy of Voltaire and the the French group, where they had terialistic lines alone—bore fruit in the Reign of Terror, and influenced—through Nietzsche and Marx successively—the growth of totalitarian ideologies now expressed in the Nazi and Communist regimes in Germany and Russia.

Indian Exports Reach Boston

A new fast freight service between Boston and Indian ports was inaugurated today with the arrival of the Swedish motor vessel Sagoland with nearly 1,000 tons of crude rubber, raw cotton, mica, and other products of India, consigned to Boston importers. The ship is one of four operated by the Danish Isbrandtsen-Moller Line which are entering this service.

The Boston Port Authority was largely instrumental in bringing the new service to Boston, according to Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Authority. Co-operating with it were a number of Boston importers who, when ordering Indian goods, specified that they should be shipped on this vessel and discharged at the Port of Boston.

This is a striking example, Mr. Parkhurst declared today, of the business which now awaits lines which make Boston a port of call.

The Sagoland was in the news recently when, with unusually expert seamanship according to observers, it was brought alongside the sinking Nova Scotia schooner, A. W. Chisholm, in order to rescue the crew during a heavy Atlantic storm.

The three other vessels which are to ply between Boston and Karachi, Bombay, Colombo and other ports, are the Olympia, Vigrid, and Tonsbergfjord.

Dr. Browne at Forum

Dr. Lewis Browne, author and lecturer, will speak at Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening on "Where Will the World Go From Here?" A student of comparative religions, Dr. Browne has spent many years studying the problems of society from many angles in many parts of the world. He is at present delivering a series of lectures at Columbia University.

Jobless Fund In Bay State Meeting Test

Large reserve piled up in spite of drain—Should benefits be liberalized, is question now.

The unemployment insurance fund of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is standing up well, despite a 60 per cent increase in claims for payments during the past two months, as compared with the first two months of last year, it was reported today in official circles.

In some other states, the unemployment compensation problem was called more difficult, the situation being spotty across the country.

Reserves accumulated by Massachusetts for tiding its workers through periods of unemployment total $77,000,000.

The unexpected jump in applications for unemployment pay over the nation has intensified doubts among some of the Massachusetts followers of the problem as to Congress taking any action this year to liberalize the weekly payments. Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of South Boston, who has been handling social security legislation in the House at Washington, has filed a bill to bring about such liberalization.

More Time Needed

Up to a few months ago the taxes paid by employers to build up insurance funds had been accumulating at such a rate as to foster moves to liberalize the benefits or else reduce the taxes.

But the situation of today has strengthened sentiment for leaving the present federal law alone until there is more knowledge of its operation.

However on another angle of the law, sentiment continues vigorous among Massachusetts experts for consideration of revision in Congress. This proposed alteration relates to a possible method by which employers may win a reduction in their tax for unemployment compensation.

The law permits one method, which the Massachusetts legislature accepted last year, but the plan is still felt by many local sources to be inadequate.

Representative McCormack is understood to be willing to back a bill in Congress for a change if given sufficient support.

Under the present state law, which goes into effect in 1942, employers with good employment records can obtain a reduction of their taxes.

Co-operation of Employers

A number of Massachusetts employers are doing much to reduce the unemployment problem in their plants under the spur of the new state law.

Employers are showing a willingness and earnestness to avoid dropping employees, it is reported. Co-operative and other devices are being utilized.

But the question has developed over the country whether the rating test is fair, since some employers, such, for instance, as a summer hotelkeeper, run an unavoidably seasonal industry and cannot give steady jobs. On the other hand, banks and public utilities make few changes.

In other words, by the nature of the industry, regardless of the nature of the employer, some employment is steady and some is not, and whether it would be reasonable to lighten the tax on one employer and not on the other has become widely debated.

The alternative, which many Massachusetts leaders hope will some day be adopted by Congress would substitute for the individual employer rating a state rating. By this plan the criterion would be made by the employment record of all the employers of the state who were covered by the law.

In Massachusetts employers with four or more workers are required to pay taxes for unemployment compensation. The minimum set by the federal law is eight.

Grand Jury Scans WPA Pay Rolls

Federal grand jury investigations of alleged irregularities in Work Project Administration pay rolls have extended into 50 projects covering the four large cities of Cambridge, Boston, Newton, and Somerville, it was learned today.

Investigations were reported to involve certification of pay rolls by WPA officials. Projects under investigation have brought 27 men and women before the grand jury for questioning during the last two days.

Investigations were expected to be extended to several other cities.

'Looking for Spring' Nature Walk Sunday

Beaver Brook reservation in the Waverly section of Belmont and Waltham will be the scene of the regular weekly nature walk Sunday afternoon, sponsored by the WPA-MDC Recreation Project.

Hikers will meet at the Waverly Oaks entrance to the southern section of the reservation at 2:30 p. m. Harry George Higbee, Staff Naturalist, will give a talk on "Looking for Spring," and will guide the party along the brook and through the meadows in search for early spring birds.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Worth a Million," by Vernon Sylvanie. With Charley Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright, Jr., Joyce Arling, Pat C. Flick and Nita Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Exeter—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," starring Charles Laughton. 2:55, 6, 9:05. Also "The City of Chance," with Donald Woods and Lynn Bari. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Remember the Night," with Barbara Stanwyck and Fred McMurray. Also "Charlie McCarthy, Detective."

Fenway and Paramount—
"He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "The Man Who Wouldn't Talk," with Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:20, 8:30. Paramount: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Also "British Intelligence."

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney. "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint's Double," with George Sanders. 11:24 a. m., 2:33, 5:42, 8:50. "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred McMurray. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:54, 7:02, 10:11.

Majestic—
"Gone With the Wind," featuring Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh.

Orpheum—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. Tomorrow: "His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson and Frieda Inescort.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Danger Ahead," 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:40, 9. Also "Call a Messenger," starring the "Dead End Kids." 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:30, 7:45, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Isle of Destiny," with William Gargan. Stage: George Beatty, Gregory & Raymon, Chester Fredericks & Co.

Scollay and Modern—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Mechanics Illustrated," "Going Places," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:50. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 1:40, 5:10, 8:40. Tomorrow: "His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson.

Trans-Lux—
"The Lion Has Wings," with Merle Oberon and Ralph Richardson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "The Fatal Hour," with Boris Karloff. 10:45 a. m., 3:50, 6:30, 9.

Telepix Cinema—
"March of Time"; Virgin Islands, travelogue; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; U. S. Treasury; Cartoons, and 30 minutes of news, continuous 10 a. m. until midnight.

Tremont—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," with Bette Davis and Erol Flynn. Also "100 Men and a Girl," starring Deanna Durbin and L. Stokowski. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15, and 8.

Uptown—
"A Child Is Born," 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gone With the Wind," staring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15, and 7:45. (Seats reserved evening performances and Sunday afternoon.)

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Composition by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano. Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusements Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Finnish Relief Move Gains In New England

The Mannerheim Line may rock with the bombardment of Russian troops, but the New England committees for Finnish relief move forward with steady, undiscouraged strides.

Political fueds have been buried. tirelessly shoulder to shoulder for Red Finns and White Finns work Finland. Time was, and not so long ago, when the White—or the conservative group—would have no dealings with the Reds, this group being composed mostly of Socialist Party exiles who were forced to flee the country at the time of the revolution in 1918.

U. R. Paakonen, Chairman of the Finnish Relief Committee of New England, lauds the co-operation of both factions. He states, however, that the hatchet has been buried with the handle sticking out of the ground. But both sides are pulling for Finland, he maintains, and this is bringing them nearer together than they have been before.

Groups Consolidated

Finnish relief committees are consolidating and scattered groups are drawing together.

The Finnish Defense Fund, which came into being a few weeks ago because of the desire of businessmen to get funds to the front as quickly as possible, has joined the national organization in New York—Fighting Funds for Finland. The Boston group insisted, however, that it be permitted to send contributions direct to Washington. This was a feature of the original plan here, so funds might be made available to Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister, without delay. Nearby towns, instead of sending contributions to the Boston headquarters, send them directly to Washington. For this reason there is no way of telling exactly how much money has gone from New England.

The Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., at 81 Washington Street—temporary Boston headquarters, which was hastily mobilized by Harvey H. Bundy of Boston, at the personal request of Herbert Hoover—soon will be reduced in staff.

Maki May Appear

Mr. Paakonen revealed in an interview that the Finnish Relief Committee of New England hopes to arrange for the Finnish runner, Taisto Maki, to appear in Boston some time in April. They will try to get the Harvard Stadium for the purpose, he said.

Already 73 packing cases of warm garments have been shipped overseas. The work gains momentum as it moves up behind the Finnish lines with funds for planes, food for the hungry, and warm clothing for refugees.

'Set' to Pedal Again

Wide World

Arthur K. Sturtevant

CONCORD, N. H.—In connection with the new City ordinance here requiring registration of bicycles, this veteran rider lost no time in getting plate No. 1 in order to add to his mileage, which he figures already totals 40,000. Mr. Sturtevant bought his first "bike" in 1895—one of those high-wheel affairs, which he says he rode more than 8,000 miles. All bicycles in this City must bear number plates by April 1, if they are to be ridden on public highways.

C. of C. Asks State Take B. & M. Bonds

Over the signature of Oscar W. Hausserman, its President, the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, today urged the Commonwealth to exchange its holdings of $9,100,000 in Boston & Maine Railroad bonds for the road's new bonds, rather than choose the alternative of old bonds partly for new bonds and partly for cash.

The proposal was made to Governor Saltonstall, the Attorney General and the State Treasurer in connection with the proposed reorganization of the financial structure of the road. Mr. Hausserman said the Commonwealth "would do much to facilitate the voluntary readjustment contemplated by the plan" if it exchanged its present issue and ignored the limited cash option.

Spinning Wheel Coming Back; N. H. League Seeks Operators

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 6—The spinning wheel is coming back, and these interesting pieces of equipment that have become mainly the object of collectors of antiques are going to be used more than in recent years, according to Mrs. Foster Stearns, writing in the current issue of the Bulletin of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts.

Along with the return of the spinning wheel comes the demand for experienced spinning wheel operators. The League has found that there is a big and profitable demand for articles that are produced by the spinning wheel process.

The League is endeavoring to find a spinning wheel operator who can give demonstrations. Mrs. Stearns also points out that there is an outlet for embroidered linens which have long been imported. In this particular field, it is pointed out that dealers must be educated to stock some homemade items and that American needleworkers must learn to produce marketable items. "Nevertheless," declares Mrs. Stearns, "it is a problem worthy of them. They can call upon their national pride and refuse to give up hope that a demand for American work can be established in American homes. It should command better prices, because it will be of higher quality, than the sort that is 'made in China!'"

Mount Washington II

With the aid and co-operation of individuals who could not bear to see Lake Winnipesaukee without a steamboat to carry passengers around the lake, Capt. Leander Lavallee, who operated the Mount Washington I for many years before it was destroyed by fire some few months ago, is rushing the plans for Mount Washington II, which is expected to ply the lake waters in June.

Captain Lavallee and his unnamed associates have purchased the 52-year-old sidewheeler Chateaugay, which was a famous passenger carrying boat on Lake Champlain before being converted into a headquarters for a yacht club a few years ago. The steel hull of the Chateaugay will be cut into 20 sections and by special train will be carried to Lakeport, N. H., to be reassembled as the hull for Mount Washington II. Earlier plans to truck the sections over the highway have been given up in favor of the special train because of the possibility of a weight ban on the highways by the time the sections are ready.

Plans to construct the new boat at Center Harbor have been given up in favor of Lakeport where it will be much easier to deliver the sections of the hull. The "new" boat will be 205 feet long and will carry 1,500 passengers as compared with 1,000 for Mount Washington I. It is admittedly a race against time, but it is hoped that the hull can be reassembled, entirely new wood structure built, and a new power plant installed. June 15 has been named as the tentative date for its launching.

Four Mayors Re-elected

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 6 (AP)—William Corry, Republican Mayor of Montpelier, Benjamin Fisher, Republican Mayor of St. Albans, and Mayor E. F. Heininger of Barre, Democrat, were re-elected in town elections yesterday. Maurice Poquette, Democrat, was chosen Mayor of Winooski.

City Club to Give Civic Merit Medal

A medal will be presented at the annual meeting of the Boston City Club on April 8 to the citizen of Greater Boston selected as having contributed the most significant service to the people of the Metropolitan area during 1939, it was announced today by Charles P. Howard, President of the Club.

Winner of the award, which will be an annual one, will be selected upon the recommendation of the Club's Civic Affairs Committee. The Committee will consider all possibilities among men and women engaged in various fields of service throughout the Boston area and report to the Governing Board through which the award will be made.

Decision to make an annual award in recognition of great civic accomplishment was made by the Board of Governors at a recent meeting.

Milk Distributors Indorse Increase

Milk distributors of the Boston Metropolitan District took a stand solidly behind the State Milk Control Board today in indorsing the recent increase of one cent a quart ordered by the Board. This stand was taken at the continuation of a public hearing held yesterday at the State House, at which milk producers and consumers vigorously protested the Massachusetts Milk Standards Law.

The distributors said the Board, which is slated to end its functions within the year, is needed to "stabilize the industry and prevent chaos."

One distributor from Lynn dissented with the general line-up. He said he thought the retail price would fall if competition were free. Kennent F. See, director of the Milk Control Division of the New York State Agricultural Department, said that when the Board was dropped in that State, farmers' prices began to fall and that it had been necessary to revive the Board.

31 Questions On One Census Quiz Schedule

When the Federal census enumerator rings your doorbell April 2 or soon thereafter, he will unroll two lengthy schedules, one the decennial "population schedule" and the other an "occupied dwelling schedule," from which the person interrogated must answer a long sequence of questions—31 in five major classifications in the "occupied dwelling" schedule alone.

The householder or tenant will not receive two calls from the enumerator—unless he was absent on the first call but will be questioned on both schedules at the same time.

P. J. Murray, District Manager of the Census Bureau for Massachusetts in Boston, announced today that he had received first official copies of the population schedule to be used in the Massachusetts roundup of statistical information on inhabitants of the Commonwealth.

The "occupied dwelling" schedule, Mr. Murray said, has not been forwarded to the Boston office, pending the controversy in Washington, and in many parts of the country, on the pertinence of some of the questions to be answered.

"Absentee" Provisions

One important proviso on answering questions was announced by Mr. Murray. While all persons are required on penalty of fine and imprisonment to answer questions submitted, "absentee" blanks, he said, may be obtained by wives or others who are unacquainted with answers which can be given accurately only by the head of the family.

Inquiries have been received, Mr. Murray admitted, from persons who desire to fill out the information blanks themselves and file them at the Chamber of Commerce Building as they would file income tax returns. Absentee blanks may be obtained for this purpose by writing to Mr. Murray at 80 Federal Street, headquarters of the Census.

Twelve hundred men and women enumerators will be hired for the big canvass, out of 6,000 applicants for these positions, Mr. Murray said. Their duties will be concentrated in the several enumerating districts into which the Commonwealth will be divided on the basis of population in relation to area.

City dwellers will answer questions on the two schedules, but a rural dweller may face answering six different schedules: population, housing, agriculture, irrigation and drainage, manufacturing and mining or quarrying.

Answers Confidential

In the accompanying table is reproduced the Federal population schedule. Its questions on income, in the section on employment status, have aroused opposition as an invasion of private affairs, as have certain phases of the financial data sought on the occupied-dwelling schedule.

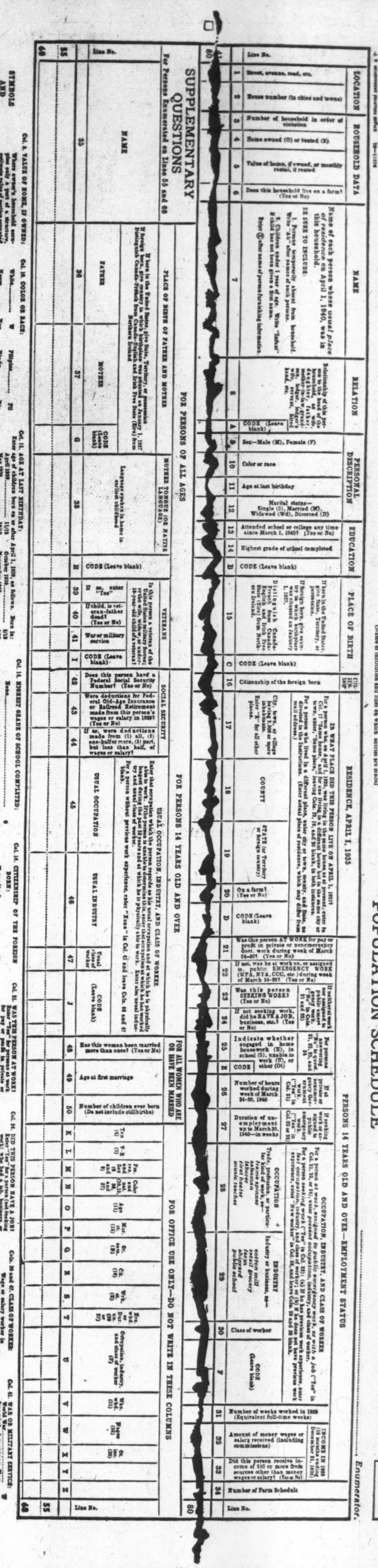
On both forms, Mr. Murray pointed out, the answers are not for public consumption. After the housing census has been shaped into reports, the original sheets will be destroyed. Population census sheets are preserved.

In this connection Mr. Murray called attention to the notice heading each schedule: that the report is required by Act of Congress; that the Act makes it unlawful for the Bureau to disclose any facts, including names or identity; only sworn census employees will see your statements; data collected will be used solely for preparing statistical information concerning populaton, resources and business activities; reports cannot be used for purposes of taxation, regulation or investigation.

Union in Mooney Plant

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 6 (AP)—A branch of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has been formed at the Worthington Steam Pump Company, the plant in which Tom Mooney served his apprenticeship, John Schubert, union organizer, announced yesterday.

Census Taker Will Ask You These



SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

For Persons Enumerated on Lines 55 and 56

FOR PERSONS OF ALL AGES

FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER

FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY—DO NOT WRITE IN THESE COLUMNS

Questions for Household

Census officials in Boston today made public some of the questions that will be asked of every household by the enumerators who will call in the two weeks commencing April 2. The questions made public were those contained on the so-called "Population Schedule," reproduced above. Officials here have not yet obtained copies of the "Occupied-Dwelling Schedule," with the other questions.

Fore River to Build Three Oil Tankers

The Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass., has been awarded a contract for three additional ships, thus further booming the shipbuilding industry in this section.

The three ships will be oil tankers of 16,000 tons each, and 500 feet long. The total contract will aggregate about $7,000,000.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, March 7

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, March 7

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

8:30 p. m.—Basic English Lectures.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Americans All—Immigrants All"; transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. (Transcribed.)
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A. Bertram de Mille.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Military Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Orchestra; Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m. IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Bv Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Serenaders: vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	The World Today.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	Paul Baron's Orch.	Popular Music	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along":	Hollywood Playhouse:	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	"Judgment in Java"	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian"	"Quicksilver": quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette: Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	Three Dukes of Rhythm
8:45	drama; war news.	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	The Philharmonics
9:00	Theater: comedy;	"The Green Hornet":	The New Fred Allen	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15	music; Gladys	mystery drama	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute:	"Classical Album"
9:30	George in "Third	Thomas E. Dewey, ad-	len Art Players; inter-	"Listeners' Theater";	"Classical Album"
9:45	Degree"; comment	dress	views; orchestra	dramatization	News Service
10:00	Glen Miller's Or.	Roy Shields Review	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local sports
10:15	Senator Taft, Ohio.	Roy Shields Review	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30	Sports; news	"Prairie Folks": drama-	Kay Kyser's College of	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local sports
10:45	Music; weather	tization	Musical Knowledge	tra; vocalists	Local sports
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Local sports	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Local sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Network sports	"Day's End"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Network sports	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn:	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	comedy songs and	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	patter	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News: weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Program: Ra-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot	kov's Orch.; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Accordiana"	Variety program; Ra-	"Musical Roundup"	Andre Kostelanetz	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	kov's Orch.; soloists	'Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00	'Rhythm, Romance'	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	McNeill, m. c.; orches-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
8:45	Bachelor's Children	tra and soloists	"Variations"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, songs
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	Studio speaker
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Musicalogues
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program.	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Mastersingers"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"It Happened in 1915"	"Pianologues"
1:45	"Road of Life"	Flower Show: sketch	hold talk	"Cafe Continental"	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	"How Do You Know?":	"Betty and Bob"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Tex and Slim"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	general science program	"Grimm's Daughter"	News Service	Vernon Roy Kingsley,
2:30	"Your Family": sk.	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": drama	"School of the Air"	baritone
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	Hymns of All Churches	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Cleander Male Quartet
3:15	Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Glee Club recital	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	Variety program	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair.	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Network program	Organ concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Government Reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Studio speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Maids and Men"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Speakers; Matinee	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Maids and Men"	"Consolairs"
4:45	Promenade	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Talk: musicale	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Talks; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	The World Today.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; inter-	"Massachusetts on the	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	views	March": drama	Sports Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Musicale
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	Musical Americana:	George Jessel Celebrity	Kay Kyser's College of	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers	choir and orchestra	Program; guests; orch.	Musical Knowledge	The Staley Players:
8:30	"Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"Those We Love"; dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	dramatization
8:45	Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Studio program	"Good News of 1940":	"The War at Sea"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	Studio program	music; comedy; Rudy	Bob Chester's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meet-	Vallee; Maxie Rosen-	Elias Breeskin's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	ing of the Air: "What	bloom; orchestra	tra; chorus; soloists	cal Album"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	Should America Do for	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Jerry Livingstone's Orch.	News Service
10:15	How to Make Money	the Jeads?"	Bob Burns; Priscilla	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	Florence Wyman, Con-	Lane; Howard Hill;	Henry Weber's Orches-	Bill McDonald's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	rad Thibault; orch.	Rudolph Ganz; orch.	tra; vocalists	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Hockey reports	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News Service

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Sons of Former Selectmen Are Elected in Brookline

Sons of two former members were elected to the Board of Selectmen in Brookline yesterday when Daniel G. Rollins, Jr., and Edward Dane defeated Chairman Samuel F. Blanchard, running for re-election, and two other candidates.

Results of the contest were: Mr. Dane, 6,431; Mr. Rollins, 6,232; Mr. Blanchard, 5,060; Frank J. O'Hearn, 4,661; and Daniel J. O'Neil, Jr., 618.

Three members of the School Committee were re-elected when a fourth candidate, Thomas J. McCabe, ran substantially behind the field. The totals were: Edward H. McGrath, Jr., 9,499; Mrs. Viola Pinanski, 7,521; George E. Hills, 7,043; and Mr. McCabe, 6,131.

19 Town Officers Re-elected

Five constables up for re-election were returned to office and 19 town officers, including Town Clerk Arthur J. Shinners, Town Moderator Erland F. Fish, and Assessor James P. Henderson were re-elected without opposition.

Except in Precinct 6, where 63 per cent of the voters turned out to try voting machines which were receiving their first test in Brookline, balloting was light.

Approval of the voting machines, tried only once before in Massachusetts, by the City of Cambridge a few years ago, was practically unanimous, a spokesman in the Town Clerk's office said this morning.

Voters Had No Difficulty

Little difficulty was encountered by voters operating the machines and no complaints were received, it was reported.

Although voting in the precinct was heavy, the nine machines in use proved capable of handling the "rush" with no delays or waiting. Further tests of the machines will be made in the primaries and in the fall elections, before the townspeople will be asked to vote on the use of the machines throughout the town.

The Committee on Voting Machines, whose investigations resulted in the present trial, is comprised of Henry W. Minot, Chairman, Daniel Tyler, Jr., James M. Driscoll, George L. Rabb, and Arthur J. Shinners, Town Clerk.

Barnstable

Craigville Beach was placed under the control of the selectmen and taken from the control of the Park Commission by the vote of town meeting yesterday. This is a preliminary step toward restricting the use of the famous beach to residents and guests instead of the general public.

The voters turned down an appropriation of $110,000 for an elementary school. Appropriations passed were: Schools, $210,000; highways and bridges, $64,000; health, $9,000; police, $36,500; interest, 4 per cent; new roads, $22,393; library, $2,500; tax collector, $7,350; Poor Department, $174,600; town debt, $21,500.

Special appropriations of more than $1,000: Shellfish propagation, $2,000; star fish elimination, $1,500; Hyannis Community Center, $1,500; Osterville Community Center, $1,000; garage for Highway Department, $19,000; WPA, $20,000.

Brewster

The balloting at Brewster in the annual town election resulted as follows: Moderator, Louis Crocker; Clerk, Treasurer and Tax Collector, A. Percie Newcombe; Selectman, Assessor and Overseer of the Poor, G. Carlton Clark; Park Commissioner, Frederick H. Nash; School Committee, Doris N. Lee; Highway Surveyor, Willard S. Hamlin.

Dennis

At the Dennis town meeting last night appropriations included: Schools, $43,000; Fire Department, $2,500; street lights, $7,500; interest, $1,000; libraries, $600; welfare, $24,200; highways and bridges, $3,100; health, $2,000; police, $2,200; new roads, $9,875; tax collector, $2,000; town debt, $10,500; shell fisheries, $1,800; WPA, $1,400.

Carver

Appropriations approved at the Carver town meeting last night included: Schools, $33,652; highways, $7,500; Fire Department, $1,100; Poor Department, $12,000; old age, $7,900; general, $6,800; snow removal, $2,600; gypsy moth, $1,300.

Marion

Edward W. Baylies was elected Selectman for three years to replace Horace M. Humphrey, defeated candidate for re-election, who had served 15 years on the board. Mr. Baylies had 344 votes, Mr. Humphrey 218.

Other town officers elected were:

Moderator, Russell Makepeace; School Committee, Catherine L. Kremp; constables, George M. West and John W. Wells; Planning Board, Russell Makepeace and Everet M. Robinson; Herring Inspector, Jeremiah H. Wilson; Tree Warden, Albert N. Winters; Measurer of Lumber, Franklin B. Allen.

Rockport

At the second day's session of the town appropriation meeting, last night, Rockport citizens completed the remaining 41 articles in the warrant, bringing total appropriations up to $291,156. An estimated $2 increase in the tax rate was announced following the meeting. Appropriations were: Interest, $5,750; town debt, $27,669.38; WPA materials, $22,128; Essex County Sanitarium, $2,500.99; Centennial Committee, $2,500; insurance, $4,692; legal fees, $1,266.75; new motorcycle for Police Department, $480.

Topsfield

Topsfield voters yesterday defeated a proposal for licensed boxing by 185 to 150. Sponsors of the plan had suggested the Topsfield Fair Brounds for boxing matches.

Wayland E. Burnham was re-elected Road Commissioner, defeating Harry W. Fuller. In the only other contests, Fuller won re-election as Tree Warden by polling 351 votes to 115 for Calvin Watson, and Ormond C. Taylor was re-elected Constable, defeating Donald R. Walsh, 384 to 92.

All other town officers were re-elected without opposition.

Dr. Conant Begins Speaking Tour

Harvard's President, Dr. James B. Conant, set out from Cambridge last night on a speaking tour that will take him throughout the United States, and will find him delivering important addresses at colleges and universities from Massachusetts to California.

A highlight of his tour, which he makes annually, will this year be a talk March 25 at the Charter Day ceremonies of the University of California. Dr. Conant will be the chief speaker.

The following day he will deliver an address on organic chemistry, the subject upon which he became a recognized authority before his elevation to the Harvard presidency. His audience will be drawn from the faculty of the California Institute of Technology.

Numerous stop-overs at Harvard clubs along the way are also included in Dr. Conant's program. He will return to Cambridge early in April.

No Detail Is Spared in N. E. Flower Show

By a Staff Photographer

Horticultural Hall Scene of Preparations

(1) Karl Johnson paints the lead lights in window of a typical New England cottage. (2) The men who plan the sets—James Wood, Senior and Junior. (3) Joseph Dorant touches up schoolhouse tower. (4) Sandra Newland of the Horticultural Society staff examines an Italian urn in the "Thunder House" exhibit of Mrs. R. M. Crowninshield of Marblehead.

Indoor 'Countryside' to Exhibit Flowers

Next week's transformation of the bleak walls and corridors of Boston's ancient Mechanics Building into a blooming New England countryside will be the result of a year's painstaking work.

Plans for the Spring Flower Show, the Sixty-ninth to be staged by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, were begun almost before the last scrap of peat moss was removed from last year's show.

In late spring or early summer every year the exhibition committee of the Society meets to plan next year's show. First in order a theme must be decided upon. That determined a landscape architect is called in and a rough plan is drawn up. Then an exact scale model is prepared and studied carefully by the committee which rearranges the exhibits if that seems necessary.

New England Countryside

This year's theme will be a New England Countryside. Grand Hall has been taken over by the New England Nurserymen's Association and by opening time next Monday a section of New England will be transplanted within the walls of Mechanics Building complete to ponds, streams, hills, and the inevitable country church.

The task of reproducing buildings and scenes in keeping with the selected theme has been for a number of years in the hands of James Wood, Boston builder and exhibition expert. In addition to supplying a typically New England house for this year's Grand Hall feature Mr. Wood has constructed the façade of a Norman house and an English half timber dwelling.

He will also be responsible for laying out over 2,000 square feet of canvas to provide beds for the streams and ponds which will fill a prominent place in the main exhibit. The quantities of stone and earth used in the gardens makes more work for Mr. Wood who directs the shoring up of the Grand Hall flooring to take care of the added weight.

First Built Elsewhere

Most of the sets used in the Flower Show are first constructed in the Exhibition Hall of the Horticultural Society Building at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues. After a rigid inspection they are "knocked down" and carried to Mechanics Building, starting about a week before the show opens, there to be reassembled and placed in their permanent location.

Time was, explained Edward I. Farrington, Secretary of the Horticultural Society, when the work was done entirely at the scene of the show. However, he said, this sometimes resulted in incongruities in size of exhibits both in relation to each other and to the proportions of the hall. Today, careful measurement of the finished sets before they are shipped from Horticultural Hall eliminates problems in that direction.

Also Many Private Sets

In addition to the exhibits in the main group many sets are constructed by private participants. An example of this in the forthcoming show will be the "Thunder House" entered by Mrs. R. M. Crowinshield of Marblehead.

Thunder houses, Mr. Farrington explained were found on large European estates, and were what the name implies, emergency shelters to be used when sudden storms caught one far from the main house of the estate. In addition to being shelters they usually provided a good vantage point to watch the storm.

The exhibition manager for the Horticultural Society is Arno H. Nehrling and the Committee on Exhibitions includes, Ray M. Koon, of Waltham, Chairman; Samuel J. Goddard, Framingham; Seth L. Kelsey, East Boxford; Thomas Milne, Osterville; and Elmer D. Merrill, a Director of Arnold Aboretum.

Around the Corner—

No Toot, No Sailing—In years gone by sailors used to "whistle for the wind" sometimes when they wanted to sail. Now although the wind is not needed when a freighter wants to sail, the whistle is—according to marine regulations.

Because of this the Greek steamer Eugenie S. Embricos had to stop while whistle mechanics were sought hurriedly after she had moved a little way from the Wiggin Terminal the other day. The officer on the bridge had pulled the whistle cord for a signal and nothing but a wheezing escape of steam resulted.

It was several hours before the proper musical note sounded out in the harbor and the freighter got under way for New York again.

♦ ♦ ♦

No Contest—For nearly half a century the citizens of Hopedale, Mass., have got along without a contest at the town elections—and this year was no exception. With no welfare, WPA or other forms of Federal relief necessary in the community, and with everything else, apparently, moving smoothly along from year to year, everyone is well satisfied.

Nomination of town officers on Thursday at the annual caucus took only 15 minutes. All were renominations—except the Rev. J. B. Tegarden, who was chosen as library trustee to replace Wallace Simpson, who passed on during the year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Shadowy Watcher—"Wavelength Willie" is a name popular among M. I. T. students for the strange, squatting, big-eared shadow which apparently goes on guard at nightfall before the large bronze doors of the Eastman Research Laboratories. His fame has reached to the cover of the March Technology Review, on which his photograph appears.

Just what casts this arresting shadow is not quite clear to passers-by. But there he sits, tailor fashion, his width nearly spanning the entrance and his ears stuck out as if to catch the tiniest approaching sounds. Variously known as "Wavelength Willie," the "Dormitory Goblin," or the more academic "Crown of the Physical Sciences," he slips to his post at sundown and silently disappears with the dawn.

♦ ♦ ♦

No Roads, No Votes—Up in Mendon, Vt., if a Road Commissioner aspires to re-election he must be sure to have roads to the voting place well cleared. Yesterday, roads still blocked with snow did not prevent citizens living on them from getting into town to vote Road Commissioner Robert Currier out of office. They went on skis.

Native Bird Study Offered to Public

Intimate knowledge of our native birds—their habits, colors and songs, origins and kinships—is given in the university extension course on "Bird Study," offered by the State Department of Education, to bird lovers of Boston and vicinity this spring.

The lectures and demonstrations will be by Horace Taylor, member of the American Ornithologists' Union and special lecturer at Tufts College, on Tuesdays, 7:45 p. m., starting this evening, at Harvard Hall, Harvard University.

Colored slides, charts and keys, blackboard sketches in colored chalks, and imitations of songs will offer the students a thorough acquaintance with the different birds, and will instruct them in the most interesting methods of presenting the subject to children. Two outdoor meetings will be held, one in Franklin Park, the other at a place to be announced later.

Erna Anderson In Ice Fete Group

Erna Anderson, skating champion of Norway, and one of the leading figure skaters of the world, heads a company of international ice celebrities who will share the program with local stars at the ice carnival of the Skating Club of Boston. The carnival opens tomorrow night in the club rink on Soldiers' Field, Brighton.

Proceeds of the show which continues through Sunday, with matinees on Saturday and Sunday, will be given to the Finnish Relief Fund and the Children's Hospital Convalescent Home. Maribel Vinson, 10 times national skating champion of the United States, is directing the big ice revue. Robert W. Vose is in charge of the ballet.

The seating capacity of the rink has been enlarged to accommodate 1,500 spectators, and ample parking space has been arranged near the club building.

Among the local skaters featured on the program are Joan Tozzer, Polly Blodgett, Dorothy Glazier, Gretchen Merrill, Stephen Tanner, Richard Hapgood, Frederick Goodridge, and George Hill.

Shoe Pay Order Expected Soon

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Representatives of New England shoe manufacturers and labor organizations expect that Wage-Hour Administrator Col. Philip Fleming will issue an order in about a week for a 35-cent an hour minimum wage in the shoe indutsry.

They also foresee a court test on the expected order since a spokesman for 25 manufacturers in the St. Louis area laid the groundwork for an appeal.

New England manufacturers and labor union representatives all supported the universal 35-cent minimum in proceedings yesterday before Colonel Fleming.

Both Parties Face Fights On Delegates

With the March 5 deadline for local filing of nomination papers of candidates for delegates to the Republican and Democratic conventions passed, the various delegate slates, with the accompanying anticipated battles, have become solidified.

Only three complete lists of delegates-at-large candidates have been filed. First the Republican State Committee filed its list of unpledged delegates-at-large, namely, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader in the House, and John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936. This unpledged slate has been accompanied by an unpledged slate of district delegates in the 15 Congressional districts.

Rivaling the "official" Republican slate of delegates-at-large is another Republican slate filed by William H. McMasters, pledged to an old-age pension law. The slate includes Mr. McMasters, Byron P. Hayden of Springfield, Harry P. Gibbs of Brockton, and Selden G Hill of Danvers.

Democratic Slates

On the Democratic side the only full slate filed is that pledged to James A. Farley, Postmaster General, for the Democratic nomination, and drafted by William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to the tune of much criticism from Democratic legislators and others.

The delegates-at-large on this slate include:

Senator David I. Walsh, Attorney-General Paul A. Dever, Representative John W. McCormack, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Chairman William H. Burke of the Democratic State Committee, former Governor James M. Curley, former Governor Charles F. Hurley, former Governor Joseph B. Ely, former Lieutenant-Governor Francis E. Kelly, Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield, District Attorney William J. Foley of Boston, and Sheriff H. Oscar Rochelau of Worcester.

The Farley slate also includes four district delegates in all the 15 Congressional districts, as well as alternates for the delegates-at-large and district delegates.

The slate pledged to Farley is opposed in several instances by other candidates.

Democratic Opposition

For instance, Representative George Leary (D) of Boston a supporter of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, is seeking election as an unpledged delegate - at - large. Representative Francis X. Coyne (D) of Boston also filed in the district as an unpledged delegate-at-large.

In the 11th Congressional District district slates have been filed pledged to Senator Wheeler and to President Roosevelt. The Wheeler slate includes Barbara L. Kelly, Antonio DiAndrea, Philip Diehl and Thomas F. Hanley, Jr. The Roosevelt slate includes John F. Welch, Joseph R. Novelle, Lawrence J. Haley and Vincenzo Indelicato.

Three other persons have filed as individual candidates in the 11th District pledged to President Roosevelt, namely Cyril C. McCormick, Elmer York and Edward J. Goodfellow.

Another unpledged delegation in the 11th District is headed by William H. Barker.

On the Republican side in the 11th District a slate pledged to Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, has been filed, the candidates including Samuel J. Guson and George L. Miller.

Permission Necessary

However, the Farley-pledged delegation is the only one which has received the necessary permission from the candidates. It is expected the Roosevelt, Wheeler, and Dewey slates will not receive the necessary written permission. Therefore the candidates will not be allowed to have the name of their candidate printed on the ballot besides their own names.

In the 12th District William J. Sanuth filed as a district delegate pledged to Vice-President Garner.

Throughout the State several other contests in the Republican and Democratic delegate primaries have also developed.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ordinarily this isn't a column for "scoops." Because it isn't often that we know about a thing almost before it's in the shops. However, in telling you about this new costume jewelry item (which is so new that it's positively the last gasp!) we believe we'll be telling you about something you haven't yet seen on anybody. Unless of course, you've just come from New York, where it has just been introduced, and is going over so big.

It's a bracelet, necklace and earring ensemble . . . designed by Izabel Coles (who designed for Tiffany for something like 15 years) and made up by DeLong. And you'll recognize the "DeLong" the minute we tell you that it's all made out of nothing less than safety pins! Yes, that's what we said, with a great big hook and eye thrown in for good measure. Of course they've all been glorified to the extent that they're either silver or gold plated, and naturally they're rust and tarnish proof. But the amazing part of the whole thing is that until you take things apart, you'd never even suspect the make-up at all, for it all gives the appearance of a bit of symmetrical metal work. The pins are all strung in two places (at each end) on cord and elastic cord; which hold everything in place for the desired effect. The necklace, which looks like a lovely collar, and depending on the width of the one hundred and sixty safety pins, is as wide as you wish, is fastened by means of the hook and eye we mentioned. The bracelet just slips on and off very easily because it's on an elastic. And then there are the earrings, which are a complete surprise to everybody, because even after they've seen the other jewelry nobody can seem to imagine how safety pins could be worked into earrings. But there they are, pendant affairs, all arranged in spiral stair fashion! And held in place with wire! You'll be seeing them at C. Crawford Hollidge's, and don't be afraid to go in and look, for we have yet to see a buyer who was more enthusiastic about showing her things than is their Miss Bryer. The necklace is $4, the braclet $3, and the earrings are $2.

Furniture Ideas Are Provided Here

There comes a time in every woman's life when she gazes at the furniture and the peculiar shape of her living room, her bedroom or her dining room, and then moans that she can't do anything with it! The idea being that she has looked at it so long and often that her imagination seems to leave her. And with all this in mind, Paine Furniture Store, which is opposite Hotel Statler, is having one of those "Before and After" showings. It's all in conjunction with those "Transform Your Dated Rooms" articles in the current issue of "Good Housekeeping," and surely you'll walk off with several good ideas that will be applicable to your own home once you've seen this lovely display. The intention is of course to give you ideas, and then if these just naturally mean the acquisition of new furniture, they're right there to give you professional advice and suggestions in the way of furniture that won't be the kind that's going to shriek "dated" for some years to come! And from the simplicity, we'd say you could depend on being able to do away with much of the stuff you've been questioning for some time.

Spring Has Demand For New Clothing

P. S. With a new spring, you must have a new suit. Or at least last year's with a new lapel gadget. And with your suit come shoes; very often of nice shiny patent leather. Which will be found in many styles at Thayer McNeil's on Temple Place. We like Charles of The Ritz' Revenescence cream for a foundation cream. Because, even though it makes the powder cling, it still manages somehow or other to make your skin look natural. To be sure it's $5 for a small jar (right now it's only $2, but it's a special that lasts only until March 9th), but it takes just the tiniest bit to spread all over your face and neck. At Filene's, just to name one place. And incidentally, Winchester-ites will surely make use of a Filene's of their very own from now on!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Maritime Group Elects Governors

Shipping men, transportation executives and allied interests making up the membership of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce gathered at the Chamber today for the annual meeting of that organization.

Terms of 11 members of the Governing Board having expired, the members elected the following for three-year terms: Paul P. Bird, William R. Hedge, H. Ainsley Highman, Arthur Lane, John N. Levins, William P. Libby, Frank B. McQuesten, C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., Irving T. Sorge, Charles E Spencer, Jr., and David J. White.

New BATHROOMS

Quickly and easily installed with Yankee Maid Tile Board. Ideal for modernization or new construction. Heavy baked enamel finish in a wide range of beautiful pastel shades. Also a complete line of bathroom fixtures, fans, scales, etc. Booklet free on request.

At your dealer's or

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21-23 TRINITY PLACE BOSTON

Thayer McNeil

footwear with a fashion tradition

Top: In black patent or blue calf - matching elasticized gabardine. Also on medium heel (closed toe). $12.75. *Center:* Smartly combined black patent and elasticized faille. Also blue calf and gabardine. Medium heel. $12.75. *Below:* Youthful pump of black patent or blue calf - elasticized gabardine quarters, red stitching on bow. $12.75.

Other styles $6.75 to $27.50

Thayer McNeil

TEMPLE PL. and WELLESLEY SQ.

BOSTON—WELLESLEY

it's HOOD'S March Special

Get Some Today From Your NaborHOOD Dealer

Another Glorious Easter Ahead!

Before its arrival many smart women will call HERE to double-check their fashion knowledge. Through experience, they find that apparel by C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE is the last word in FASHION as well as QUALITY; that each coat, suit, or dress offered has been INDIVIDUALLY SELECTED and is often EXCLUSIVE with us.

We cordially invite you to see the new Spring clothes and the accessories so carefully planned to complement each costume.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE

BOSTON

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 572,535
1939 volume to date 31,362,525
1939 volume to date 41,897,737

Steel, Motor Stocks Lead Market Upturn

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP) — Stocks moved forward in a broad advance today, with dealings the heaviest in nearly a month.

Gains of fractions to around 2 points were general near the final hour. Steels and Motors, benefiting from Wall Street hopes for a spring business upturn, set the pace for the rise.

Transactions ran at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares for a full session, almost double Tuesday's turnover.

Some sources professed to see impetus for the rise, which began yesterday, stemming from the last seven weeks of market dullness. In that period, it was asserted, prices proved themselves resistant against sell-offs occasioned by declining industrial indices.

Among the favored shares were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Douglas, Pan American Airways, Anaconda, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Eastman, Canadian Pacific (which touched a new year's high), Chesapeake & Ohio, Great Northern preferred and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Among the leaders in a rising curb were Niles-Bement-Pond, Standard Oil of Ohio, Sherwin Williams, Aluminum Co. of America, and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Advance

Spurred by the improved action of Tuesday, bonds moved up moderately over a fairly wide front today.

The United States Government list made further response to Monday's Treasury announcement that immediate financing plans call for refundings only, with no idea of sale of new Treasury issues for cash. Near the final hour treasuries were predominately ahead by 2-32ds to 11-32ds of a point. Some of the shorter maturities were down 4-32ds to 10-32ds.

Corporates showed a good number of gains of fractions or better, including Studebaker 6s, Southern Railway 4s, Western Union 5s of '60, Wisconsin Central 4s of '49, Lehigh Coal & Navigation 4½s, and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Foreign ratings also had a budget of gains led by Oslo City 4½s, Denmark 5½s, and Argentine 4½s.

Arizona, Michigan Wools Absorbed In An Inactive Market

Weekly Wool Review

Interest in the coming clip of American wool is increasing among the Boston wool trade, with early shorn wools from Arizona and from Michigan selling without much difficulty, despite an inactive spot market.

About 50 per cent of the early shorn Arizona clip has been purchased by dealers at prices estimated to range from 82 to 85 cents, clean, landed Boston. Some has been consigned to the National Wool Marketing Corporation of Boston for "orderly marketing," which means that the wool is held for a "timely" market when prices are the most advantageous to the growers. Some early shorn Michigan wool is selling at prices around 31 to 32 cents to the grower.

The lull in the market is more or less abnormal, in opinion of wool men, as values slip off during an inactive period. Domestic wools are now well below import parity, after thousands of bales of South African Cape wools and South American wools have been purchased by the Boston wool trade, filling in the "gap" between the small supplies left of last year's domestic clip and the arrival of the coming clip which comes on the Boston market in volume about May and June.

Since Jan. 1, the Boston wool market has been "in reverse," according to wool men. Instead of following the world wool market, as usual, the domestic market fell off while the overseas markets strengthened considerably. And this in spite of stocks of apparel wool in the United States on Feb. 1 being 27 per cent less than the five-year average.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market turned back today after new opening gains under leadership of government bonds. The gilt-edged issues closed below the high prices quoted in unofficial dealings after the close Tuesday. Kaffirs reacted when traders cashed profits and most industrials were trimmed a few pence. Coppers, rubbers, and oils were quietly maintained. Domestic rails wobbled after sharp opening gains. Japanese loans attracted buyers in the foreign bond section.

Paris: A firm opening gave way to uneven price trends in the Bourse today. American issues were more resistant than domestic stocks, although rails remained strong in the local group. Rentes closed 65 centimes down to 5 higher.

Amsterdam: American issues, paced by Bethlehem Steel, closed at the top prices for the day in the Bourse. Domestic equities improved after a lower start and finished fractionally irregular.

Liverpool: Helped by higher prices at Bombay and New York, cotton futures advanced 2 to 3 points today.

Marlin-Rockwell Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Marlin-Rockwell Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1939 of $1,658,084, or $4.88 a common share, compared with $722,848, or $2.13 a share, in 1938. Plants at Jamestown, N. Y., Plainville, Conn., and Chicago, manufacture ball bearings.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅜
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	48	48	48	+ ¾
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
22⅝	21	Adam-Millis (1)	8	23⅜	22½	23⅜	+1⅛
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	17	49⅞	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅜
¾	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 4
7	6¼	AlaskaJun(.15e)	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	5	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
12⅜	9½	Alleg pf xw	4	10½	10½	10½	
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	12¼	12	12	+ ⅜
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
16⅛	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	18	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅜
10⅛	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 5
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	178	176½	176½	+ ½
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 2
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	13	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	M'r 5
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	8	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
16	14½	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	15	15	15	Feb29
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Feb28
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	55	54⅜	55	+1¼
21	19⅜	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
50¼	41¾	Am Airlines	24	49¾	48¾	49⅝	+1⅜
11½	10⅛	Am Bank Note	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
45¾	36⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	2	41¾	41⅝	41¾	+ ¾
116½	112	Am Can (4)	11	115¼	115	115	Feb29
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	1	173½	173½	173½	M'r 5
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	7	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅜
51¾	42	Am Car pf	3	45¼	44½	45¼	+1¼
23½	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20½	20½	20½	
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	106	106	106	M'r 5
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137¼	137¼	137¼	M'r 1
8¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	22	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅞
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	7	7	7	+ ¼
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	2	13	13	13	M'r 1
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 2
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	2	19	19	19	
28¼	21⅝	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	6	23⅜	23¼	23¾	+ ¾
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	5	31¼	31	31	— ½
6⅛	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	16	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅜
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	59¼	59	59¼	+ ¾
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	29	29	29	M'r 5
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	11	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
41¾	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	M'r 4
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	M'r 5
22⅜	18⅛	Am Locomotive	26	22	20½	21¼	+1
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	59¾	57	59¾	+3¼
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
3⅞	2¾	Am M & Metal	4	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	— ⅛
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	1	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3½	Am Power & Lt	42	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	8	53½	52⅞	53½	+2⅛
54	43¾	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	8	43⅜	43	43⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	21	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	12	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	69	68	69	+1⅝
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)		10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	12	50⅜	49⅝	50⅜	+1
146⅛	142	Am S & R pf (7)	2	143	143	143	+ ½
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	7	68¾	68½	68¾	
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¾e)	12	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
13½	12	Am Stores (¾e)	5	13	13	13	+ ⅜
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 5
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91	91	91	— ½
16¼	14⅜	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	15	14⅜	14⅜	Feb29
172⅛	167⅜	Am T & T (9)	16	173⅛	172⅜	172⅞	
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	4	86	86	86	+ ¼
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	89	88⅛	89	+1
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	+3
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	9	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
12⅜	9⅛	Am Water Wks	21	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	3	95¼	95¼	95¼	M'r 2
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	5	43¼	42¼	44¼	+1⅝
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	17	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
31⅜	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	42	30⅜	29¾	29⅞	+ ¼
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	4	36½	36½	36½	M'r 4
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	4	21	21	21	+1
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
2⅞	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	35¼	35	35¼	M'r 5
110	106½	Arn Del pf (7)	8	110	109¼	110	Feb29
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	184	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
52⅛	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	31	55½	52	55	+3¼
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	7	40	39⅞	40	+ ½
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	28	9¼	8¾	9	+ ½
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	18	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	+2
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	72	72	72	+2
44	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	44	44	44	M'r 2
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	20	23⅝	22⅞	23½	+ ¼
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	9	53	51⅞	53	+1⅜
23½	17⅞	Atl Coast Line	4	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ¼
16	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 1
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	19	23	22⅝	22⅝	
110	106⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)		108½	107⅞	107⅞	Feb19
9⅛	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50	49¾	50	+ ¾
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	M'r 5
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 5
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	7	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
5⅛	1⅞	Austin Nichols	9	4⅜	4	4	— ½
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	20	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
		B					
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	37	16¼	15¾	16	+ ⅜
6⅝	5	Balt & Ohio	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6½	6⅜	6½	M'r 5
14⅞	11½	Bangor & Ar	3	11½	11¼	11½	
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	M'r 5
8⅜	7⅛	Barker Br (¼g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	M'r 1
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	13	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	+ ¾
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb28
33½	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	103	34	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	22	21¾	22	
56¾	55	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	M'r 5
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	38	38	38	+ ¼
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	42	78⅞	77½	78⅛	+1
20⅛	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	118½	118½	118½	M'r 5
34½	27	Bigelow-S (1)	1	29	29	29	+1
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 4
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18	18	18	M'r 5
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	6	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
28	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	5	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅝
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
23⅝	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	18	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	38	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	4	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¾
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.60)	6	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	9	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	5	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	M'r 5
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
65	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	6	75	74	75	+ 10
17¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	8	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅜
21¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	150	21¾	21	21⅜	— ⅛
91	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	91	91	91	
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	11	58⅝	57⅞	58	
25½	20⅞	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	5	21¾	21⅛	21½	
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 5
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	9	25⅜	25	25½	+ ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	12	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	12	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	14	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	25½	25⅛	25½	+1⅛
32⅝	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ¼
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	8	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	10	12	12	12	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅜
15½	13½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13⅜	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	1	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	6	1⅜	1½	1½	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	1	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	1	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½g)	18	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	288	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
40½	37¾	Can Mills(2¼g)	2	38	37¾	37¾	M'r 4
5⅝	5	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27	23	Carpent (½e)	1	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅜
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	68½	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
56½	47¼	Catepil Tr (2)	12	50½	50	50¼	+ ⅜
30⅜	26⅝	Celanese Corp	8	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	21¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	M'r 5
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅜
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	8	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
5⅞	5⅛	Century R M	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb29
26⅜	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
		D					
5	4½	Davega St (.15g)	2	5	5	5	M'r 2
16⅞	16	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 2
8¼	6½	Davison Chem	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
23⅝	19¾	Deere&Co(⅝g)	3	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅜
27	25¾	Deere pf (1.40)	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
19¼	16	DeiselW-G (⅜e)	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅜	Del & Hudson	4	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
5⅞	4⅝	Del Lack&West	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
¾	⅝	Den&Rio GW pf	8	½	⅜	⅜	Feb26
125⅛	119¼	Detroit Ed (2e)	1	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ½
34⅝	33⅛	Dia Match (1½)	1	34	34	34	M'r 5
43¼	38½	Diam M pf (1½)	3	40	40	40	
10⅛	8	Diam T M (.40g)	2	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅜
20	18½	Dis C-Seag (2)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	
81	76	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	Feb29
13¾	11⅝	Dix-Vortex (1g)	1	13	13	13	M'r 2
19⅛	16⅜	Doehler DieCast	2	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ¾
23⅛	20	Dome Mines (2)	8	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
86	75	Douglas Air (3g)	30	85	83⅛	84¾	+1⅜
160	142	Dow Chem (3)	3	160	159½	160	
18¼	14¾	Dresser M (¾g)	5	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¼
8	5⅛	Dunhill Int	13	5¾	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
12¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	2	13	13	13	M'r 5
185⅞	175	du Pont (1¾e)	34	186	185	186	+1½
126	122	du Pont pf (4½)	3	126	125⅞	125⅞	
		E					
31⅝	26½	East Air Lines	58	32⅜	31	32¾	+1¼
6½	4⅝	East Roll Mill	2	5⅛	5	5	
166¾	45⅞	East Kodak (.6)	9	151¾	151	151	+ ⅝
33⅝	27⅞	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	17	32⅞	31⅞	32¾	+ ⅞
17⅛	16	Edis Br Strs (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb27
1¼	1	Eitington Schild	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
1¾	1⅜	El & Mus Ind	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	34⅜	El Auto L (¾e)	46	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅜
17	14¼	Elec Boat (.60g)	31	15¼	14¾	14¾	+ ¾
8¼	4⅞	El Power & Lt	21	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	23⅛	El P & L $6 pf	4	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
36¼	27¼	El P & L $7 pf	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
32¼	28½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	32	32	32	— ¼
1¾	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 4
41⅞	36½	El Paso NatG(2)	5	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
45¾	42	Endi-John (3)	2	44⅞	44½	44⅞	Feb29
12⅜	8	Eng Pub Service	6	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
83	72½	Eng P $ $5 (5)	2	73¼	72⅞	73¼	M'r 5
89	80	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	80	80	80	M'r 4
97	84 -	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	3	86¾	86¾	86¾	+2¾
⅞	⅝	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
13¾	12⅜	Erie RR	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
3⅜	2½	Erie 1 pf	12	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
1½	1¼	Erie 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 2
5	4	Eureka V Clean	4	4½	4½	4½	M'r 4
9⅜	8½	Evans Products	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
24½	20½	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	35	25⅞	24½	25⅝	+1½
1	⅞	Exchange Buf	8	1	1	1	Feb24
		F					
42⅝	34½	Fair Mor (1a)	7	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	25¾	Fajardo (½e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
17¼	15	Fed Lt&Tr (1g)	13	16¾	15½	16⅝	+1¼
28½	24	Fed M&S (¼e)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Feb24
4⅞	4	Fed Mot Truck	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Fed Wat Serv A	2	¾	¾	¾	
25	21⅞	Fed D Strs(½e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¾
89¾	85⅞	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	M'r 2
20	17½	Ferro Enam (1a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
40⅝	37¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
21¾	19⅝	Firestone (½e)	5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
106	104	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ⅜
46	43⅜	First N Str (2½)	15	45½	45	45¼	+ ¼
21	18¼	Flintkote (1g)	4	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
35¼	32	Flor Stove (3g)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	M'r 1
24½	23⅜	Florsheim A (2)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	M'r 2
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 2
35	32	Food Mch (1⅛g)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
20½	17¼	Foster Wheeler	1	18

Commerce and Finance

Ship Tonnage Demand Booming as Rates Continue to Soar

Business and Industry

Home Power Use Rise Seen At Faster Rate

Within eight years the average use of electric current by residential customers will double again, the past period of doubling having been 12 years in length, Frederick W. Bliss, New England District Manager of Sales Development for the General Electric Company, told the Boston Stock Exchange.

Illustrating the development of means of generating and distributing electric power and the development of its uses from the first dynamo of Michael Faraday in 1831, through Edison's lamp of 1879, to present high efficiency generation, Mr. Bliss pointed out that instead of 3½ lbs. of coal per kilowatt hour required 15 or 20 years ago, today we now have many plants generating a kilowatt hour for not much more than one pound of coal and some plants as low as ¾ of a pound of coal per kilowatt hour.

Efficiency of Distribution

Efficiency of transmission and distribution has also been tremendously improved through the improvement of materials and the consequent transmission of higher and higher voltages with their smaller losses—the conversion from one voltage to another through modern transformers being above 99 per cent efficient.

Corresponding to improvements in efficiencies has been the steady reduction in rates for residential and industrial power. This lower cost of power has resulted in greatly extended use of it. Today the average industrial worker has 5 h. p. mechanical power backing him up, as against ½ h.p. per worker in 1870.

Similar efficiencies in lighting were indicated. Edison's first practical incandescent lamp of 1879 gave about 1½ units of light (lumens) for a unit of current consumed (watt), while commercial lamps today run as high in light production as 70 units of light.

Mr. Bliss mentioned the new 3-section 1,400,000 volt X-ray tube of a new design, which the General Electric Company is building for the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

In 12 years, from 1927 to 1939, the number of customers of electric power service companies increased from 22,000,000 to 28,000,000. The average use of electric current per residence in the United States increased during that period from 440 kilowatt hours to 880 kilowatt hours per year (double the amount) while the cost to the average residence increased from only $30.00 annually to $36.00 annually (an increase of 20 per cent) illustrating the steady reduction of rates as efficiency of operation of the power company is increased.

Gain in Commercial Use

It is prophesized that within eight years the average use will double again to about 1700 kilowatt hours per year per residential customer, with the average yearly bill increased only to around $50.00. This would require delivery for residence use of about 50,000,000,000 kilowatt hours per year as against the present 23,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. Commercial and industrial requirements of electric power from power service companies increased from 45 billion kilowatt hours in 1927 to 73 billion kilowatt hours in 1939.

This represents an increase of electric power generated in 1939 for other than residential use of 62 per cent over 1927 and it should be noted this change covers the span of the biggest depression in the history of the United States.

In recent good years, the sales of electrical goods have been in the neighborhood of $890,000,000 per year in the United States. Lamp bulbs alone, in the last 20 years, show increased production from 260,000,000 bulbs to 970,000,000 bulbs (3¾ times). In 15 years the sales of appliances and electrical refrigeration have increased from $156,000,000 to $338,000,000.

Union Oil Co. of Calif.

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Oil Co. of California reported net income for 1939 of $5,846,240, or $1.25 a share, compared with $6,862,758, or $1.47 a share, in 1938.

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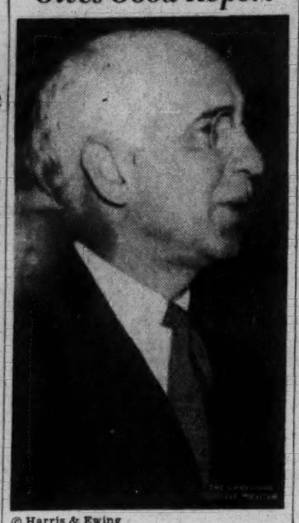

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Henry M. Dawes

President of the Pure Oil Co.

Pure Oil Company's Earnings Increase 53 P. C. in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Net income of the Pure Oil Company and subsidiaries in 1939 increased 53 per cent over the previous year, according to the company's annual report. The increase was made, President Henry M. Dawes pointed out, despite materially lower prices for products and continuing heavy tax burdens.

Profits from operations totaled $8,290,418 for 1939, equal to $1.11 a share on the common stock after preferred dividend requirements, compared with 1938 earning of $5,412,903, or 38 cents a share. Dividends of $4,880,756 were paid to stockholders during the year, $3,409,663 was carried to surplus, and the net quick position was improved by $3,392,974. The Company has no funded or bank indebtedness.

The company has succeeded, Mr. Dawes stated, in adjusting its marketing requirements very closely to the amount its refineries can process most economically. The gross production of crude oil, he said, was 92 per cent of the refinery requirements.

Mr. Dawes presented the tax situation of the oil industry in striking comparisons. The estimated 1939 tax burden of the oil industry, aggregating $1,334,000,000, was equivalent, he said, to $10.26 for every man, woman and child in the United States. This sum was $300,000,000 more than the total expenditures of the army and navy of the United States in 1938; was 3 1-3 times the total farm taxes levied in 1935; was more than half of the total operating income of the railroads of the United States in 1938 and more than 3 times the railroads' taxes.

Regarding proposed federal regulation of the oil business, Mr. Dawes said, "It is with no record of failure, but one of fine achievement, that the oil producing states are faced with the threat of having the Federal Government usurp their functions within their own territories."

Carnegie Steel Extends Prices

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, largest subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corporation, has extended to the second quarter its present domestic prices on hot and cold rolled carbon and alloy steel products.

The announcement said the prices apply on shipments to and including June 30, for delivery and consumption in the United States. Shipments after June 30 will be invoiced at the price prevailing at that time.

Beth. Steel's Worker Income Hits New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bethlehem Steel Corporation workers' average earnings per hour reached an all-time high of 91.6 cents, according to President Eugene G. Grace in the annual reports to employees and to stockholders.

Mr. Grace announced the addition of 25,000 workers to pay rolls during 1939, one of the largest gains in employment for so short a period. Total employment at Dec. 31 stood at 110,000.

"There was an increase of approximately 17 per cent in employees' average weekly working time," he adds in the employees' report.

"Total wages and salary payments amounted to nearly $159,000,000, an increase of $41,000,000 over the previous year. The 15 per cent reduction in pensions which it was necessary to make during the depression was cancelled, and effective Jan. 1, 1940, pension payments were restored to their former levels. This change was in response to strong urging by your representatives."

Long Service Record

The report stated that average years of service for all employees was eight years. The average service of supervisory forces is 23 years. The 13 leading officials have an average service in the company of 32 years.

"In the last 20 years Bethlehem has paid over $2,000,000,000 in wages and salaries," Mr Grace says. "In the same period it has paid $90,000,000 in dividends on its common stock, a very small percentage of its wage bill and a very small return on the investment which the stockholders have made in the business.

"Employees have made impressive gains in these years, but the amount available for dividends has decreased so greatly as to raise the very real question: How long can job security be expected to continue if profits are not sufficient to yield a fair return to stockholders and thus attract capital to the business?"

During 1939 pension payments by the company totaled $742,589, with 1,736 pensioners on the rolls at the year end. The employees' relief plan disbursed $1,426,000 in sickness and death benefits to 9,018 employees last year, and the corporation paid $6,300,000 in social security taxes in addition to its own activities in the same direction.

Not After War Orders

In reference to the European situation Mr. Grace said: "Your management believes the interests of your corporation will best be served by conditions of peace rather than war. After the close of the World War your corporation discontinued the production of munitions and gradually developed commercial lines of products to utilize its facilities, retaining, however, some facilities for producing armor plate and forgings for guns, shells, etc., for the United States Government."

One of the biggest recipients of war orders in the World War, both from Europe and the United States, Bethlehem in peace shifted from the sword to the commercial plow in a large way.

In the past 11 years, according to its own figures, Bethlehem has spent $194,000,000 expanding and modernizing plants for the commercial market, including the construction of costly mechanized rolling mills.

Its armor plate section is said to have been engaged to capacity for several years on U. S. Naval armament. The shipbuilding divisions have shared in both Navy and merchant marine orders so that unfilled orders in 1939 rose to record figures for peace-time, reaching an estimated $287,002,024, at the close of the year.

Your Income Tax

No. 29

Items Exempt From Tax

Certain items are specifically exempt from the income tax and need not be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income. Among such items are the proceeds from life insurance policies paid by reason of the death of the insured. Amounts received (other than amounts paid by reason of death of the insured and interest payments on such amounts and other than amounts received as annuities) under life insurance or endowment contract, which are less than or exactly equal to the premiums or consideration paid therefor, are exempt from Federal income tax. Any excess received over the consideration paid is taxable. Amounts received as an annuity under an annuity or endowment contract shall be included in gross income; except that each year the excess of the amount received over 3 per cent of the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for the annuity is tax-free until the aggregate of such sums excluded from gross income for the taxable year 1939 and prior years equals the aggregate premiums or consideration paid for the annuity. There are also exempt from tax amounts received by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance; interest on obligations of the District of Columbia, any Territory, State, county, or municipality; interest on certain bonds issued by the United States Government or its possessions, and on Federal farm-loan bonds; amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts for personal injury or sickness, and damages received on account of such injuries or sickness.

Pensions and compensation received by veterans from the United States are exempt; and pensions received from the United States by the family of a veteran for services rendered by the veteran to the United States in time of war are exempt, as gifts.

There is also exempt from the Federal income tax the rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation. Other items excluded from gross income are alimony and an allowance based on a separation agreement.

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Entire U. S. Shipping Industry Is Taking on Aspects of Boom

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A boom is under way in American shipping which has entirely escaped the front pages of the news. Six months ago, when the Neutrality Act was under consideration, the outlook for American shipping was gloomy indeed, but now the entire picture has radically changed. Cargo rates have gone up, particularly the more volatile rates on tramp ships, in spectacular fashion. All but six of the 86 vessels originally laid up by the Neutrality Act are now in operation.

The United States Lines, hardest hit of all American shippers by the Act, has within the last fortnight disposed of the last of its laid-up ships, with the approval of the State Department, and its parent, International Mercantile Marine, is said to have multiplied its current earnings rate. An acute shortage of ships in the United States coastwise and intercoastal trade has developed until coastwise ships are booked up solid as much as two or three months ahead and coastwise tramp (contract carrier) cargo space rates have soared. Ship prices have risen sharply, not only for modern tonnage but for ancient Hog Islanders which have been eating their heads off in idle carrying charges for years.

Reasons for Shortage

The suddenly developed world shortage of cargo space is not primarily a result of the heavy submarine losses. These are running about a third of the World War rate. To date the British are reported to have lost 675,000 tons and French and neutrals 535,000 tons. Lump these and add 50 per cent for understatement and a loss of under 2,000,000 tons appears. But the Allies have about 24,000,000 tons and the neutrals outside the United States about 28,000,000 tons; furthermore it is probable that about 2,000,000 tons a year are now going down the ways. Lloyd's figures were discounted when the war started, the last being those of June 30, but in 1938 Britain alone launched 1,060,000 tons.

So, starting with 60,000,000 tons, the world is losing at the rate of about 4,000,000 tons a year and building at a 2,000,000-ton rate so the loss (and these figures lean heavily on the pessimistic side) is about 3½ per cent a year.

Real reasons for the shipping shortage are two. First, the war has not slowed but increased international trade—as is amply indicated by our monthly export and import figures. And second, the convoy system cuts down the speed of ships by an estimated 50 per cent, so that it takes two Allied ships to do the work of one; and of course neutral ships are subject to considerable delay and inconvenience while round-about routes are frequently necessary.

This vacuum in shipping space has caused an acute sellers' market both in cargo space and in whole ships.

Tramp rates have naturally jumped much sharper than conference rates, and new highs have been made again in the last fortnight. The tanker rate from Venezuela to north of Hatteras a year ago, for example, was 14 cents a barrel and now it's 55 cents. The rate on coal from Wales to Buenos Aires jumped from 9 shillings to 20 and then the British Government banned these exports, since which the rate from Hampton Roads to the Plate River has jumped from $5 a ton to $10.

Rates Jump Sharply

Conference rates, however, have also jumped sharply. According to a table just published in the Journal of Commerce here, North Atlantic-United Kingdom conference rates have shown the following advances in the last 12 months: lard, from 26 cents to 90 cents; canned goods, from 45 cents to 80 cents; boxed automobiles, from 18 cents to 40. Gulf-Continent rates on cotton were 45 cents per 100-lb., now $2; copper, per long ton, up from $5 to $15.50, and so forth.

These increases are much in excess of the increase in operating costs, with the result that ship prices have boomed. Hog Islanders which went a few months ago for $45 a ton or less now go for $60 to $70, and newer ships have appreciated proportionately.

How this has affected American shipping is indicated by the fortunes of United States Lines. Of the ships stopped by the Neutrality Act, it put the President Roosevelt on the vacant Bermuda run, the Manhattan and Washington on the Italian line by agreement with American Export, and it has just sold its eight B-boats, all of them approaching the age-limit, to a Belgian firm, the Societe Maritime Anversoise. Its effort to transfer them to Panama registry was blocked by the President, and sale to Norway was blocked by the Norwegian Government, presumably due to German protest. USL and IMM will own 40 per cent of the Belgian company, the ships, renamed as the Brussels, Namur, Bruges, Mons, etc., will ply the same routes, and USL will be agent here.

Bailing Out the Industry

Other lines have similarly either chartered or sold, either to belligerent or neutrals, or transferred to runs from which ships have had to be withdrawn by the Allies or the neutrals. Ambassador Kennedy on his recent trip here had a plan in his brief case for clockwise transfer of American ships to vacated British runs and British ships to vacated American runs and the British Government has it under official consideration. It was discussed last fall in the trade here but the prospects then looked small; now they appear much more likely.

Export-Import Loans Seen To Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reliable reports have reached the Administration that a number of Latin-American visitors may be expected soon to seek part of the $100,000,000 credits authorized for the Export-Import Bank.

The first visitor probably will be the President-Elect of Costa Rica, Señor Rafael Calderon Guardia. Since Costa Rica occupies a strategic position for the defense of the Panama Canal, she stands a good chance of getting a portion of the credits.

A representative of Chile may come to the United States to take up a $50,000,000 credit already allocated to his country but not acutually handed over. He will submit a list of the projects for which the credit is to be expended.

Colombia is reported seeking from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 for railroad and public road developments.

Panama wants payment of a credit granted to construct a trans-isthmian highway.

Brazil is reported considering asking for payment of credits granted her last year during the visit of Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister.

All indications point to the probability that the Latin-American representatives will find much less money available than might have been expected. Countries in other parts of the world will have got in ahead of them.

Finland, it is thought, will receive $20,000,000 of the credit; China, $20,000,000; Norway, $10,000,000, and Sweden, $15,000,000.

That will leave only $35,000,000 of the additional $100,000,000 voted by Congress last week.

Last year credits were granted by the Export-Import Bank to Paraguay, Brazil, and Nicaragua. Uruguay was granted a credit but did not take it up. About $100,000 was allocated to Argentina for the purchase of railroad equipment.

Latin-American nations wishing to obtain credits submit a description of the projects contemplated and bank officials try to determine whether they will be self-sustaining either in the sense of producing revenue or of adding to the wealth of the borrowing country.

They figure that in this way the credits are more likely to be devoted to useful purposes which will enable the borrowing nation to repay them and thus avoid default. Most Latin-American nations are in default on their dollar bonds taken by private American investors.

United Drug Net Doubled

NEW YORK (AP)—United Drug, Inc., and domestic and Canadian subsidiaries reported net profit for 1939 of $1,063,249, or 76 cents a common share, compared with $518,432, or 37 cents a share, in 1938.

Chicago Station Asks Competitive Bidding on Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Chicago Union Station Company has selected March 11 as the tentative date on which an issue of about $16,000,000 of refunding bonds will be offered for sale on competitive bidding. Heretofore, the company's financing has been done through private negotiation and the adoption of the open bidding method is believed to have been suggested by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The proceeds of the proposed sale will be used to refund $16,000,000 of 4 per cent Series D bonds, due in 1963, which are callable on July 1, at 105. This issue was originally offered in March, 1935, at 101 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., Field, Glore & Co. and the First Boston Corporation.

The Series D bonds are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest, jointly and severally, by endorsement by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Pennsylvania railroads.

Real Estate Bond Prices Up

NEW YORK — At the close of February real estate bond prices were just 1 per cent ahead of the 1939 close, according to the latest Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average Bulletin. The average price of a $1,000 bond is now $317 compared to $314 on Dec. 31, 1939. During February this average suffered a decline of $1 per $1,000 which represents a loss of 0.3 per cent in the 29 days.

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John L. Riegel

Elected President of the American Paper and Pulp Association. He succeeds D. C. Everest of the Marathon Paper Mills at Rothschild, Wis. Mr. Riegel is with the Riegel Paper Co.

Loft to Distribute Pepsi-Cola Holdings In Reorganization

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Loft, Inc. will receive shares in a new concern, the Loft Candy Corp., under a plan to separate the Loft holdings in Pepsi-Cola Co., recent earner of large profits from a beverage of that name.

Loft, Inc. for many years has operated a chain store candy and ice cream business in the east but the rapid increase in Pepsi-Cola earnings came to overshadow the others.

Loft holds 205,437 out of the 259,277 shares of capital stock of the Pepsi-Cola Co.

In carrying out the plan for separation of the candy business from the Pepsi-Cola holdings, the directors announced a distribution of one share of Loft Candy Corp., the new unit, for each outstanding share of Loft, Inc., payable April 2 to holders of record March 15.

Of the 173 stores in the Loft chain, it was explained, 153 have been transferred to the candy unit. It was expected the remaining stores would be closed or shifted eventually to the candy concern.

Also transferred under a 10-year lease was the Loft manufacturing plant at Long Island City, N. Y.

The arrangement, it was said, would effect savings in rents and other charges.

Excluding dividends received last year from Pepsi-Cola stock, Loft, Inc. and subsidiaries reported consolidated net loss of $1,487,599 compared with net loss of $946,151 in 1938.

Am. Sugar Net Shows Sharp Rise in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net earnings of the American Sugar Refining Company for 1939 totaled $2,771,058, equivalent to $6.16 per share on the preferred stock. This compared with net income of $407,088 in 1938, or 90 cents a preferred share. The company's report for the year showed surplus credited directly with $368,312 in connection with the sale of timber.

Cash at the end of the year was $11,219,638; current assets amounted to $36,554,915, current liabilities $6,851,484, sundry reserves $6,941,037, and surplus $9,858,154. During 1939, dividends of $7 were declared on the preferred stock.

Better Refining Margin

The improvement over 1939, Joseph F. Abbott, President, said, was due to a slightly better refining margin, increased income from investments and more favorable results from Cuban operations.

Commenting on competitive conditions, Mr. Abbott pointed out that domestic beet sugar distribution was about 241,000 tons greater than in any previous year. Larger quotas for beet sugar are being suggested, with a continuance of benefit payments, he stated. This would mean, he said, a further reduction in volume for the domestic cane refiners, who in 1939 were permitted to supply only about 58 per cent of domestic consumption as against almost 77 per cent in 1929.

Since the present Sugar Act expires this year, the Government is now called on to determine again how this country's sugar supply is to be controlled, he said.

Low Wages in Tropics

"Until proper legislative recognition is given to the importance of the domestic cane sugar refining industry in this country's sugar economy," he said, "stockholders must expect fluctuations in annual earnings. The sharing of such a large part of the continental market with tropical refiners, through quotas, and the continued expansion of the beet sugar industry, through subsidies, are conditions operating unfairly against the domestic cane sugar refining industry."

Unskilled workmen in most United States cane sugar refineries are paid 65 cents to 75 cents per hour, while labor employed by the subsidized producers who make refined sugar in the tropics is paid only a fraction as much, according to Mr. Abbott. Domestic refiners must look to quotas for protection against this tropical competition, he pointed out, as they have no tariff protection.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Cloth Sales Exceed Week's Output

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmadge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 6—Buying started again in the primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, and for the first time since the turn of the year total sales for the week were estimated to have exceeded the week's loom output. Large lot trading was reported in most of the standard key constructions in the print cloth list, and buyers in most cases gave instructions for immediate shipment of their goods, indicating that they had postponed purchases until the last minute.

Prices in most instances held firm at the lowest levels touched during the preceding week, and it was the refusal of mills to yield any further to buying pressure that convinced large buyers the market had reached bottom.

Big Buyers Cover Needs

Inability of buyers to get further price concessions this week brought some of the big operators in to cover immediate needs and the sales the last half of the week just equaled the week's loom production.

The standard 39-inch, 4-yard, 80-square print cloths moved in large volume at 6⅝ cents, the low point reached this year, but efforts to obtain goods at 6½ proved wholly unsuccessful. Sales at 6⅝ cents ran into several million yards.

The 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s moved at 5 cents in most quarters, both for forward shipment and for nearby but in one or two instances, large buyers contracting for round lots of certain makes were able to get April shipments as low as 4⅞ cents.

Sizable sales of 38½-inch, 6.25-yard, 60-48s were also reported at 4⅜ cents, which is the same price that prevailed the previous week. This number has been moving surprisingly well in view of the fact that this is the construction that has been meeting heavy competition from Japanese goods.

Some business was reported on off-standard constructions, including the narrower widths, but prices on them held mostly unchanged from the previous week.

Sheetings in Wider Demand

Sheetings were in wider demand but mills were resisting buyers' efforts to shade prices, and such business as was put through was at mill quotations.

Osnaburgs continued to move at prices that were barely steady. The bag constructions, affected by the downward swing of burlap prices, eased off somewhat and are now at their low of the year.

Carded broadcloths were very active during the week and large quantities of the 36½-inch, 5-yard, 80x60s changed hands for quick and for forward shipment at 5¼ cents, while the 37-inch, 4.10-yard, 100x60s brought 6¾ cents and the 3.85-yard, 112x60s moved at 7⅜ cents.

Fancies and novelties have been getting a great deal of attention lately, and a substantial amount of business has been put through at full mill prices.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Div.	Bid	Asked
BkofAmNTS (SF) (2.40)		35½	37½
Bank ofMan. (.80a)		17½	19
Bank of N Y (14)		441	451
Bankers Tr (2)		60¼	62¼
Bklyn Tr (4)		84	89
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)		51½	53½
Chase Nat (1.40)		35	37
Chen Bk & Tr (1.80)		51½	53½
Commercial (8)		190	196
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)		13¾	15¼
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)		54	55
Empire Tr (60)		113¼	122½
First Nat (Bost) (2)		46½	48½
First Natl (100)		1920	1960
Guaranty Tr (12)		296	301
Irving Tr (.60)		12½	13½
Manufacturers Tr (2)		39½	41½
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)		52¼	54¼
National City (1)		29¼	31¼
N Y Trust (5)		113	117
Public (1½)		32¼	34¼
Title G & T		3¼	4¼

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)	127	131
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	52¼	54¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	32¼	34¼
Am Equit (1)	19¾	21¼
Am Ins Nwk (½a)	11½	13
Am Reins (1.60a)	49	51
Am Reserve (1½)	23¾	25¼
Am Surety (2½)	48¾	50¾
Automobile (1a)	34¾	36¾
Balt Amer (.20a)	7½	8½
Carolina (1.30)	29¾	31¾
City of N Y (1.20)	24½	26
Conn Gen Life (.80)	27¼	28¾
Contin Cas (1.20)	36½	38½
Fid & Dep (4)	127	129
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9½	10¾
Frank Fire (1a)	31¾	33¾
Gen Reinsur (1a)	43¼	45¼
Georg Home (1a)	27	29
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¼
Globe & Rep (½)	10¼	11¾
Globe & Rut	19½	22¼
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	27¾	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	84½	87½
Home Fire Sec	1½	2⅝
Home Ins (1.20a)	32¾	34¾
Homestead (1)	20	21½
Knick bk'er (½)	9¼	10¼
Lincoln Fire	2	3
Maryland Cas	2⅛	3⅛
Mass Bond (3½)	68¼	70¾
Merc Ins Pr	3	4½
Natl Fire (2)	61¼	63¼
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Amst Cas (¾)	14¾	16¼
N. Hampshire (1.60a)	47¾	49¾
N Y Fire (.80)	16	17½
Nor East Ins	3¼	4½
Nor River (1)	25¾	27¼
Phoenix (2a)	81½	85½
Prov Wash (1a)	34¾	36½
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	32¾	34¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	26½	28
Rh Isl Ins	3½	5
St Paul Fire (8)	240	245
Springfield (4½a)	121	125
Sun Life (15)	290	340
Travelers (16)	460	470
U S Fid & G (1)	23¼	24½
U S Fire (2)	50¾	52¾
Westchester (1.20a)	34¼	36¼

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 4 compared with March 3, 1939, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $48,954,459.10 ($16,765,226.79); expenditures $54,123,364.18 ($31,196,459.42); net balance $2,346,065,231.39 ($3,225,568,649.62); working balance included $1,629,608,124.11 ($2,674,015,811.73); customs receipts for month $3,302,704.62 ($3,505,410.53); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $2,548,641,884.52 ($3,695,996,790.32); expenditures $6,255,257,481.97 ($6,029,286,657.26); excess of expenditures $2,666,615,597.45 ($2,333,289,866.94); gross debt $43,280,578,737.09 ($39,927,758,705.94); increase over previous day $6,752,846.86; gold assets $18,208,257,635.87 ($14,902,041,963.20).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '43-40 June	101.13	101.13	101.13
2 3¼s '41	104.28	104.28	104.28
1 3¼s '45-43	109.28	109.28	109.28
5 2½s '45	108.31	108.31	108.31
1 2s '47	105.4	105.4	105.4
8 2s '50-48	103.23	103.21	103.21
8 2½s '52-50	106.2	105.28	106.2
1 2¾s '54-51	107.22	107.22	107.22
1 2½s '60-55	108.2	108.2	108.2
32 2½s '59-56	107	107	107
1 2½s '63-58	106.21	106.21	106.21
2 2¾s '65-60	106.18	106.18	106.18

Home Owners Loan

3 2¼s '44-42	104.22	104.22	104.22
1 3s '51-44	107.23	107.23	107.23
4 1½s '47-45	101.27	101.27	101.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70½	70½	70½
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	41¾	41	41¾
10 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	105¾	105¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	95¾	95¼	95¼
12 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¾	110½	110¾
19 Am &For P 5s 2030	67⅜	60½	60½
48 Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104	104½
11 Am T&T 3½s '43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108½	108¼	108¼
15 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108½	108¼	108½
13 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
57 Atl & Chs AL 5s'44	98	98	98
2 A C Line cit 4s'52	67½	67½	67½
12 A C Line 4½s'64	55	55	55
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	39½	39⅜	39½
1 Atl Refin 3s'53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 B&O 1st 5s'48	68	68	68
2 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	67¾	67¾	67¾
11 B&O '95 A st	26¾	26¼	26¾
3 B&O '95 C st	30	29½	30
10 B&O '95 D st	26	26	26
11 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	14¼	13⅞	14¼
6 B&O 1st 4s'48	67¼	67⅛	67¼
1 B&O S W 5s'50	48½	48½	48½
5 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51 st	47½	57½	57½
1 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	116	116	116
6 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
43 Beth Stl 3¾'6 105 9-32	105 9-32	105 9-32	
35 Beth Stl 3½s'52	108¼	107⅞	108¼
4 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	108¼	101¼	101¼
39 Boston&Me 5s'67	46½	46	46
1 Boston&Me 4s'61	46	46	46
3 Boston&Me 5s'55	46¾	46½	46½
30 Bkly City RR 5s'41 ct	75½	75½	75½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	109¾	109½	109½
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
17 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	87½	87½	87½
3 Bkly Qn C&Sb cn 5s'41	83½	83½	83½
2 Bkly Qn C&SB c 5'41 ct	45½	45½	45½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	112½	112½	112½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	97½	97½	97½
6 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	106½	106½	106½
10 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	37¾	37¾	37¾
11 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101	101	101
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100	99⅞	99⅞
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101⅛	100½	100½
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	98½	98½	98½
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96⅜	96¼	96¼
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	109½	109½	109½
4 Can Pac 4s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Can Pac 5s '54	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 Can Pac 4s perp	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	97	97	97
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	75	75	75
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
21 Cen Pac 5s '60	48½	48	48⅜
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67½	67½	67½
1 Cen P Thru Stn 1st 4s '54	61	61	61
7 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17¾	17¼	17¼
1 Certain-td-5½s '48	78½	78½	78½
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	98⅞	98⅞
9 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 C&O 1st 5s '49	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	86	86	86
8 CB&Q 4½s '77	80	80	80
24 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90¼	89¾	89¾
9 CB&Q 4s III '49	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¾	16¾	16¾
29 Chic Gt West 4s '59	28	26¾	28
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	57	57	57
1 Chi Ind L & L 4s '47	15¾	15¾	15¾
79 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7¼	7	7¼
50 CMSP&P a] 5s 2000	2	1⅞	2
13 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Chi&NW cv4¾s'49	3	2⅞	3
14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9½	9½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Chi&NW 4s '87	16	16	16
5 Chi Ry 5s '27	45	45	45
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 CRI&P 4s '34	15½	15¾	15¾
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5⅞	5¾	5¾
18 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
3 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	52	52	52
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	107¾	107¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	93	93	93
3 Cin Gas&El 3½s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51¼	51	51
6 CievUnTerm 5½s '61	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 CievUn Term 5s '73	76½	76½	76½
12 CievUnTerm4½s '77 C	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
8 Colmbia G 8s '52 May	104	103½	103¾
6 Colmbia G 5s 1061	104½	104¾	104¾
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	110	110
39 Comwlth E cv 3½s '68	110	110	110
39 ComwthE cv 3½s '58	128⅛	128	128⅛
11 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108½	108½	108½
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Con dis 3½s '56	106⅛	106	106⅛
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	109	109	109
12 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103⅜	103	103
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
69 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59¼	58	59¼
3 D&RG West 5s '78	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99½	99½	99½
22 DulMisabe&I 3½s '62	108	107¼	107½
2 Duluth SS&At 5s '37	12	12	12
13 Duquesne Lt 3¼s '65	107½	107½	107½
5 EastNY Ry Minn4s'48	105½	105½	105½
1 Elg Joli & E 5s '41	105¼	105¼	105¼
42 Erie rfg 5s '67	15	14¾	15
74 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	14¾	15
56 Erie 1st 4s '96	56	56	56
12 Erie gen 4s'gen 4s '96	23	22¼	23
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	103	103	103
2 Firstone T&R 3½s '48	106	106	106
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 st	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
6 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	49	49	49
1 Fonda J&G 4s'52 ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	52¾	52¾	52¾
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102½	102	102
1 GenMotAccept3¼s '51	104½	104½	104½
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69½	69	69½
11 Goodrich 4¼s'56	104¾	104½	104½
4 Gt Nor Ry 6½s'52	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Gt Nord 6s '62	90	90	90
9 Gt Nor 4⅜s'76 D	81¼	81¼	81¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	81¾	81½	81¾
5 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	100⅝	100¾	100½
3 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	89½	89½	89½
16 Gt Nor 5s'73	72	72	72
1 Gulf M&N 5½s'50	87¾	87¼	87¼
1 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	97½	97½	97½
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	33¼	33¼	33¼
17 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	47½	47½	47½
9 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15½	15½	15½
6 Ill Sen 4s'52	46	46	46
32 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	48	47¾	48
27 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	43¾	43¼	43¼
15 IC&CStLNO 5s'63 A	46	45¾	46
14 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44½	44⅜	44½
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s'50	59	59	59
2 Indpls & Lou 4s'56	14	14	14
30 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105	105	105
10 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	106¾	106½	106½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	1½	1½	1½
29 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	13	13	13
22 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	11	10¾	11
5 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
28 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	70	70	70
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	70½	70	70
10 Int Paper 6s'55	98¾	98¾	98⅞
1 Int Paper 5s'47	102	102	102
11 Int T&T 4½s'52	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
9 Int T&T 5s'55	44¼	44	44
4 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	1¼	1¼	1¼
19 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	35	34¾	35
8 KCFtS & M 4s'36 ct	34½	34½	34½
6 K C South 5s'50	67¼	67¼	67½
2 Kans G&E 4½s '80	103¾	103¾	103⅞
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	99½	99½	99½
6 Kings Co Elev 4s '49 ct	87½	87½	87½
3 Kopp Cs Co 4s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49	49	49
3 LS&MS 3½s '97	81¼	81¼	81¼
4 Lautaro Nit Inc '78	36½	35¾	36½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	53¼	53¼	53¼
14 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Leh Val HTerm5s '54	43½	43½	43½
5 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	43	43	43
10 LehValH½s 2003 asd	16¼	16	16
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	15½	15½	15½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	125¾	125¾	125¾
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	129½	129½	129½
5 Loews 3½s'46	104¼	104¼	104½
3 Lorillard Co 7s '44	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 L&N 3s '80 St L	81	80⅝	81
5 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109	109	109
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	42	42	42
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	80¼	79¼	79¼
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80	80	80
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	70	70	70
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104½	103¾	103¾
1 MSPSaSteMarie4s'38	14½	14½	14½
10 MSP&SSMarie5½s'49	11½	11½	11½
6 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5½	5½	5½
12 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6¾	5¾	6¼
12 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¼	5¾	6¼
10 M-K-Tex 4s 5s '67	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 M-K-Hex 1st 4s '90	27	27	27
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	12½	12½	12½
9 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¾	17¾	17¾
91 Mo Pac 6s '77 F	18¼	17⅞	18¼
23 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18	17⅞	18
46 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18¼	17⅞	18
61 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18¼	17⅞	18¼
47 Mob & Ob 5s '38	39	38½	39
10 Mob & Ohio 4s '77	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Mont Pow 3½s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35¼	35	35½
7 Nassau El 4s '51	85	84¾	85
17 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	52	51¾	52
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	107½	107½	107½
10 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Natl Supply 3½s '54	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Natl Steel 3s '65	102¾	102¼	102¾
1 Nesk Gas 5s '48	124¾	124¾	124¾
10 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	128	128	128
26 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107½	106½	106½
2 N Ori Term 4s '53	69½	69¼	69½
4 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	34	33¾	34
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¾	59	59¼
37 NYC 4½s 2013A	53	52¾	52¾
3 NYC cn 4s '98	58	57¾	58
1 NYC 3¾s '98	76¾	76¾	76¾
17 NYC cv 3¾s '52	58¾	58	58⅝
6 NYC HR 4s '42	91	90⅞	91
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	75	75	75
24 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	64	62¾	64
32 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	55	54¾	54¾
4 NYCh&StL 4s '46	82¾	82¼	82¼
4 NYConnRR4½s'53	105	105	105
6 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52¼	52	52¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117½	117½	117½
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19	19	19
17 NYNHGH4½s'67	18¾	18¼	18¼
25 NYNH&H 4s '55	16½	16½	16½
17 NYNH&H 4s '56	17	16½	16½
5 NYNH&H 3½s '54	15¾	15¼	15¾
27 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7½	7	7⅜
10 NY O & W rfg 4s '92reg	6	6	6
2 NY & W gen 4s '55	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 NY Steam 3½s '63	105¾	105½	105½
19 NY S&W rfg 4s '37	19	18¾	19
4 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	5	5	5
1 NiagaraFallsP3½s'66	111	111	111
9 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	14½	13⅞	13⅞
28 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	15	14¼	14⅞
13 Norf & W 4s '96	121¾	121⅜	121⅜
11 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	105½	105¼	105¼
5 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56⅝	55⅝	56
5 Nor Pac 4½s '2047	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	65¾	65¾	65¾
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
16 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107½	107½	107½
1 Ont Pwk N Fall 5s '43	104	104	104
10 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Pacif Coast 1st 5s '46	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Pac Gas & El 3¼s '66	109	109	109
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¾	111⅜	111¾
2 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Phillips Pet 3s'48	111	110⅞	111
7 PCC & St L 4½s'60	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 PCC & S L 4½s'40 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	42	42	42
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	73	72¼	72¼
1 Usr Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	76	76	76
3 Postal Tel&Cbl 5s'53	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
4 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	84	83	84
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	109	109	109
2 Purity Bakw 5s'48	104½	104½	104½
2 Readg 4½s'97 A	70	70	70
1 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	94¾	94⅞	94⅞
12 Republic Steel 4½s'56	95¾	95½	95¾
5 Revere Cop&B 4½'56	100½	100½	100½
4 Roch G&E 3¼s'69	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	94½	94½	94½
3 StLIM&S4sR&G '33 ct	60	60	60
6 StLIM&S 4R&G '33 ct	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 Stl Pub Svc 5s'59	65½	65¼	65½
1 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
137 StLSF 4½s'78	1	1	1
10 STLSF 4s '50 A ct	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
10 StLSW 5s '52	17	16⅞	17
5 StLSW rfg 5s '90	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 StLSW 1st 4s '89	58	58	58
St P & Duluth 4s '68	82	82	82
5 StP&Duluth 4s '68	82	82	82
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	57	57	57
3 Schulco 6½s'46	29¼	29	29¼
7 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	29	29	29¼
2 Schulco 6½s'46 B	43½	43½	43½
28 So Pac 4½s'69	46	45¾	45¾
12 So Pac cit 4s'49	45¾	45½	45¾
10 So Pac 3¾s'46	52	52	52
27 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48½	48¼	48⅝
23 So Pac rfg 4s'55	60¾	60	60¾
17 South Ry gen 4s '56	57½	57⅜	57½
4 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 South Ry gen 6s '56	77	77	77
1 South Ry con 5s '94	88	88	88
2 South Ry 6½s'56	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
18 Studebaker cv 6s'45	111	110	110
14 Swift & Co 3¾s'50	105¾	105	105¼
5 Staley Mfg 4s'46	107¼	107	107
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105½	105½	105½
6 T RR A St L 4½s 53	108	107½	107½
3 Tex Corp 3½s 51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
32 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
11 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67½	67½	67½
10 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67½	67½	67½
20 Third Ave 4s 5s 60	21	19¾	19¾
70 Third Ave 4s 60	59½	58¼	59½
3 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108⅛	108	108
8 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
15 Un Pac 1st 04s 47	114¾	114⅛	114⅛
14 Unit Drug 5s'53	80¼	80¼	80¼
18 US Steel 3¼s 48	105½	105¼	105½
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	91½	91½	91½
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101	100⅞	101
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Util P&L 5½s 47	87	87	87
2 Util P&L 5s 59	87	87	87
1 Util P&L 5s '59	102	102	102
1 Vanadium 5s 41	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
21 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅜	107¼	107¼
5 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	75⅝

Kansas City Music Pushes to Front

In modern auditorium symphony players give top-rank concerts to subscription audiences.

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Nineteenth of 20 articles

By Dwight Pennington
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Kansas City, Mo.

Out of a community's need for music and the need of musicians for employment, the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra, Karl Krueger, conductor, has developed in the past seven years. Housed in a hall of its own, it is assured of its future by wide public support. It has increased its yearly budget to $165,000, which is being met. Last year, looking for the first time more than one season ahead, it was underwritten for three years, and Mr. Krueger was placed under contract for that period. Subscription ticket sale this year was expected to total $63,000. Best seats on the orchestra floor cost $20 for the 11 concerts.

A visitor desiring to hear the Orchestra in one of its Thursday or Friday night subscription concerts, or its Sunday "pop" matinee is directed to the new Municipal Auditorium, spreading over a square block in the downtown section. Across the block-long façade on Thirteenth Street is a series of three canopies, and the one at the far right bears the sign, "Music Hall." The visitor enters a large lobby, where he may wait for an elevator or climb a broad marble staircase to the second floor. Here is another generous lobby, decorated with murals and lighted by silvery chandeliers.

Through swinging doors, the visitor steps into the softly carpeted hall itself. The walnut walls sweep smoothly down to the front, where they converge in graceful curves to the stage. Above the rich wainscoting, a silken wall covering of deep maroon stretches to the high ceiling. There, in a recess shaped like a great harp, are hidden lights which fill the room with a bright glow. The visitor sinks into one of the 2,500 deeply upholstered seats, in a mood to enjoy the masterworks of music.

When They Strike Up

Nor will he be disappointed in what he hears, by experience of those who have listened to the 85 performers who have been shaped into a music unit under the leadership of Mr. Krueger. Thin and straight, Mr. Krueger steps to the podium and bows deeply to his audience. A heavy pompadour of graying hair, flowing back on each side of his head, surmounts his lean face. Turning, he raps for attention with a pencil-thin baton; lifts his hands, with their long, expressive fingers, and the concert is on.

As the orchestra enters its seventh season, it presents striking contrasts to its condition six years ago, in its music, as well as in its housing and its hope for permanence. Critics who heard its opening concerts last October said that it gave as good an account of itself as formerly in midseason. Audiences that filled the Music Hall were unrestrained in their applause; indicating, perhaps, that listeners have gained in musical appreciation as much as players have improved in technical ability. For Mr. Krueger, when he came to Kansas City from Seattle in 1933, faced a two-fold task. He must train his musicians, and he must interest a public that had been without a symphony orchestra for 10 years. Yet he welcomed the task, for he had long believed that the Middle West needed only a little cultivation to make it productive: here could be founded a center of truly American musical endeavor.

Permanently Going

He came to his new field at the bottom of the depression; yet even in that, he found opportunity. A large share of the City's musicians were out of work and greatly in need of some source of income. They readily agreed to the part time employment proposed.

Mr. Krueger, importing a few men from other cities to fill key positions, went to work. The concert hall was the big, barren Convention Hall, which had served Kansas City as its public gathering place since 1900. Its size was reduced somewhat for the Orchestra's use by screening off one end, but there still remained some 5,000 seats. They were bare and uncomfortable, and the movable chairs used in the arena rattled on the temporary wooden floor. Yet the old hall was filled every two weeks as the citizens flocked to hear their symphony.

In the early days, it was on a concert-to-concert basis, and it must have the citizens' support to live. The out-of-town musicians employed went home after each meeting. Mr. Krueger served without pay, content to have the opportunity to fulfill his dream of a midwestern orchestra. Expenditures that first year were held down to $35,000. With the aid of a group of civic leaders, who formed a Board of Trustees, the budget was met and another season was planned. The next year went better; and by the third season, the Orchestra was ready to operate as an established organization. Mr. Krueger was given a regular salary, and the 85 musicians were hired to give their full time through a 20-week season. The budget of $100,000 was met chiefly by ticket sales, although business men were called upon to give part of that sum.

The next year brought the establishment of the Orchestra in its own hall, which, along with the entire Municipal Auditorium, was built in a 32-million-dollar program of improvements voted in 1930 to provide public employment and to combat the then growing business recession.

The Philharmonic has a large musical library, established by gift of the late Mrs. U. S. Epperson. It has benefited, too, by the work of women banded together under the name of the Women's Committee for the Orchestra. They have undertaken a campaign each spring to sell tickets for the ensuing year to previous subscribers, and each fall to obtain new season subscribers.

Almost from the start, matinee programs for school children were in the schedule. These are now presented to as many as 8,000 listeners, in the big main arena of the Auditorium. Last year another type of matinee program was begun, a series of Beethoven-Brahms concerts for adults. Approval was so general that a similar series was arranged for this season.

As the reputation of the Orchestra grew, requests for performances were received from surrounding cities. Tours by special train were arranged to distances as great as 400 miles. In the present season, 21 concerts are given in other cities. Some of the larger places in Kansas, including Topeka, Lawrence and Emporia, arrange a series of programs.

Karl Krueger
Conductor of Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra, pictured when taking a practice hour once on a time in Vienna.

Exile of Leading Thinkers Brings New Gain to America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The flight of refugees as a potent factor in the development of American research in the natural sciences, forms the theme of brief biographical notes on leading refugee researchers in the current issue of Science, weekly publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Migrations in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries were stressed by Dr. C. A. Browne of the United States Department of Agriculture as contributory at least, to the impoverishment of European technology and the improvement of American. Religious persecution, desire to escape imprisonment or military service, curtailment of political liberties, longing for more congenial social environment and other causes, formed the principal reasons given by Dr. Browne for the successive waves of immigrants Mostly these were peasants and workmen, but there were also merchants, physicians, scholars, artists, and other professionals.

John Winthrop, Jr., who in 1631 migrated from England because of the persecution of Puritans there, is the earliest conspicuous example cited in the paper. His work as chemist, prospector, and manufacturer was of great benefit to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and here he equipped the first chemical laboratory on this side of the ocean.

Joseph Priestley is cited as an outstanding example of scientific men who fled to America in the 18th century. That was after a mob burned his chapel, sacked his home and destroyed his laboratory and manuscripts in Birmingham. In America he made few new discoveries, but his scientific and political opinions profoundly influenced liberal thinking.

The number of refugees during the 19th century was so large and their interests so varied that no one alone could be found to typify them all. Germans were particularly concerned in this migration, men like Theodor Hilgard, scholar, horticulturist, and sociologist; F. J. Lindheimer, one of the "Latin farmers" so-called because of their greater knowledge of Latin classics than of agriculture; Frederick A. Rauch, first President of Marshall College; George Engelmann, botanist and meteorologist, who organized the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, and many others.

"That Germany should now repeat on a vastly greater scale the tyrannical follies of a century ago seems too incredible for belief," says Dr. Browne. Now as before she has impoverished her own intellectual and spiritual resources with the corresponding enrichment of other countries.

Mr. Blair told of one industry now in production, which was started by an Austrian refugee who had a formula for removing paint, described as "revolutionary." This Austrian got out of his country just after its annexation by Germany. He had little money but a brother in Switzerland financed him.

Most of the refugees came from Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

Refugees Build

OTTAWA (CP)—European refugees have brought "millions of dollars" into Canada in establishing industries in the Dominion, according to F. C. Blair, Director of Immigration.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 refugees from various European countries were admitted to Canada in the last year.

"The outbreak of war has largely shut off the movement of refugees," said Mr. Blair. "Naturally it can not continue now on the prewar scale but there will still be some movement." The Immigration Branch is preparing a complete list of industries that are being established by refugees.

In the establishment of refugee industries in Canada, the Immigration Branch has sought to distinguish between new industries and those that are highly competitive. "It is the new industries we are trying to get," said Mr. Blair.

A refugee planning to establish an industry in the Dominion, is encouraged to locate where it will be most advantageous with respect to power, labor, transportation, and markets. These industries mostly start in a small way and most of them are new to Canada

Japan's Anti-British Move Described by Missionaries

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—In the House of Commons today, Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said that representations had been made to the Japanese authorities for the cessation of what questioner Sir Nairne Stewart Sandeman called an organized campaign of anti-British propaganda in parts of north China.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A first-hand account of what Canadian missionaries in North Honan Province endured last year when Japanese occupation of their localities was followed by a Nipponese-sponsored anti-British movement, finally forcing their withdrawal, has been brought here by a visiting Canadian who himself experienced some of the worst of the trouble.

With the aid of artillery, aircraft, and an observation balloon the Japanese first moved as far as Changte, and then on down to the Yellow River with little difficulty save that they could not go on the railway which had been torn up. But at the Yellow River they ran into stubborn resistance which held them for months and cost thousands of casualties. Their observation balloon was shot down almost immediately and from the shelter of low vegetation the guerrillas played havoc with the invaders.

There was no question of a welcome from any of the people, the missionary made clear. But he likewise indicated that as time has gone on, a variety of factors—some of which were in due course turned against the missionaries along with the patriotic Chinese—tended to strengthen the sphere from an original bare three miles out of towns to a distance now of 30 miles or more.

Tactics Assailed

Tactics of the initial Japanese "bandit suppression corps" were brutal and lawless, including such acts as bullying efforts to take the watches and other personal property of the missionaries, according to the visitor here. The regular Japanese Army people who followed were much more simple and decent, he reported, but they evidently found it necessary as time went on to enlist the aid of the worst of the Chinese, including many bandits of the locality who were entirely willing to serve whoever would provide them with food, money and munitions.

The first anti-British activity at Changte occurred on July 8 of last year. There was plenty of advance word, brought "underground," and when a Japanese officer in uniform arrived to provide "protection" the missionaries had no lack of information as to what was in progress or who was directing it. One of the missionaries went out when the crowd arrived—herded past the gate by a Japanese soldier who had been stationed there—and he created something of a diversion by calmly addressing the throng to point out that he and his group were Canadian, friendly to the Chinese, and quite willing to serve tea to any visitors.

Then he returned within a reception building to the "protector," and a few seconds later three Japanese dressed in Chinese garments excitedly dashed in and told him not to go out again. There was a half-hearted demonstration, many of the Chinese present hiding their faces behind fans in shame, and then a few rocks were thrown over the mission wall. Chinese friends later secretly told the missionaries that the Japanese had provided two truckloads of crushed rock and forced everyone to take some stones, but most of these were quietly tossed aside.

Chinese Bandits

Later, however, Chinese bandits in the Japanese employ set fire to the mission gates by night and threw hand-grenades over the mission walls at 5 a. m. on two occasions. Meanwhile the Japanese officers were assuring the missionaries that there was great popular feeling against them and that they must deal with the local "puppet" Government—which of course merely said this was a popular rising and they should leave. The Chinese officials declined to give help or to make guarantees for the safety of the mission property.

By intimidation, and with the aid of several searches of the premises, the agitators forced all the Chinese servants out of the missions and left the foreigners isolated. Nevertheless they kept touch with Chinese Christians, who one night at the last brought a gift of 300 eggs—all they could think of as good-will offering—to the last three missionaries remaining.

Finally the missions were closed and the missionaries departed after themselves sealing up all buildings and bricking in the gate-entrances. There was a violent demonstration at the train, under Japanese direction. Subsequent word is that all the buildings have been thoroughly looted with the aid of two trucks. The only trucks in the vicinity belong to the Japanese army or the local government.

President Is Informative On All Things but Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The President's bi-weekly press conferences continue to play to "standing room only." Although all the correspondents but one—through custom and courtesy the President of the White House Correspondents' Association is accorded a chair by Mr. Roosevelt's desk—always stand, the White House executive office is invariably crowded and at yesterday's conference, the first since the President returned from his South Atlantic cruise, 175 newspaper reporters, by actual count, were on hand to resume the barrage of questions.

The President was frank, friendly and informative on everything that the correspondents didn't need to know.

He praised the extensions of the Hatch Act, he attacked the attacks on the census and he hoped that Senator Vic Donahey (D) of the pivotal State of Ohio would reconsider his decision not to run for another term in office. The generally expressed view in Washington is that Senator Donahey, while personally happy to retire, is not uninfluenced by the prospect that his State is headed for the Republican column.

Questions, No Answers

Another term? A column? Did Mr. Roosevelt intend to permit his name, which had been entered by others, to remain in the Pennsylvania primary? Had Mr. Roosevelt anything to say on a column by a political commentator reporting that the President had decided not to seek a third nomination and favored Cordell Hull as his successor?

Evidently, third term questions were not banned but quite evidently third term questions were not going to be answered. Mr. Roosevelt did not resist nor did he appear to resent the questions. He was friendly but not informative. He turned them laughingly aside by the familiar device of saying that he did not know anything about such developments. He had apparently read of the rest of the news, but with a completely straight face said he just hadn't read anything about political matters and couldn't be expected to answer what he didn't know about.

But right there could be some pretty explicit information, for a correspondent would not be exceeding caution if he construed the President's statement that he knows nothing about his entrance into the Pennsylvania primary as "revealing" that he has decided to stay right in the contest. And why? Well, Mr. Roosevelt said he knew nothing about the Illinois primary and he shortly let the date of withdrawal pass without eliminating himself.

This seems a rather round-about way of getting at a fact, but sometimes the life of a political correspondent is like that.

Has Mr. Roosevelt decided in his own mind whether he is corralling delegates in order to reelect himself or in order to pick his successor? A correspondent reminded him of a newspaper cartoon picturing the President on the front porch of the White House being asked by a census taker whether he had a permanent mortgage on this Pennsylvania residence.

Would the President be willing to answer that question the same as other citizens? He said he might if he were a genuine census taker—just to test the secrecy of the census.

Independents Hit Oil Excise Tax Cut

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee was told yesterday the State Department broke faith with Congress when the excise tax on imported oil was reduced by 50 per cent in a trade agreement with Venezuela.

Russell B. Brown, General Counsel of the Independent Petroleum Association, asserted that domestic oil producers were kept "completely in the dark" while the agreement was being negotiated.

They were denied the right to argue the point that the Department had no authority to cut excise taxes, he said, because of promises made in Congress when the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was passed.

Ex-Judge Manton Pays $10,000 Fine by Check

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Former Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today turned over a $10,000 certified check to the District Court clerk in payment of the fine imposed on him after his conviction of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

He must surrender within a few days to start serving a two-year penitentiary sentence in addition.

The United States Supreme Court last week refused Manton's appeal for a review of his case

Fellowship Aims Told to Y. W. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The primary objective of the Y. W. C. A., to build a world-wide Christian fellowship of girls and women, must be given added emphasis in the general expansion of the work during the war, Miss Ruth Rouse, world president, said here.

Miss Rouse arrived in New York recently from Geneva, and discussed wartime work of the Y. W. at a recent conference of national and local Y. W. representatives in Toronto. She stated that the girls themselves, in the enlarged constituency of the Y. W. C. A., are asking how they can help to prepare the way for a lasting peace, and that it is essential that the Y. W. C. A. help them with this problem.

Officers of Ahepa Call on President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seven officers of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, a Greek organization in this country, paid a courtesy call March 6 on President Roosevelt, an honorary member of the organization. The group visited the White House following their annual meeting in this city.

Saito Expulsion Decided by Japanese

TOKYO, March 6 (AP)—Expulsion of Takao Saito from Parliament for a speech considered to reflect on the Japanese Army's aims in China was decided today by the Disciplinary Committee of the Lower House.

The decision followed a month of political bickering in which Mr. Saito, a prominent politician, refused to retract his speech and demanded that the full text be published.

The Diet was thrown into an uproar Feb. 2 when Mr. Saito proposed the withdrawal of troops from China.

$125,956,295 in Sales Of New Cars in Canada

OTTAWA—Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada during 1939 amounted to 114,734 units valued ta $125,956,295.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

JAMAICA, N. Y., 110-39 Merrick Rd.—1 or 2 rooms, furnished, unfurnished; or share private home. Jamaica 6-0807.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (Apt. 4-N)—Homelike, single; double; semi-private bath, kitchen privileges; near church, SU. 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 96th Street—Cozy single room; close transportation, nice neighborhood, near church; elevator; $5.50. Riverside 9-9459.

ROOMS WANTED

TINY room among gentlefolk by young bachelor, Christian Scientist preferred; $5.00; East Side between 50th and 70th Sts., N. Y. C. Write Box P-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE graduate, married, 29, knowledge insurance, investment principles, accounting, statistics, charts; capable as security analyst, financial writer, statistician. Box K-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HARVARD LAW 1939; A.B. Magna Cum Laude, Alumnus Yale, graduate University Florida, 8 years Winnwood School; seeks connection law office. Write Box J-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAN to do housework in home; handy man; watchman; willing to do anything. Box N-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as chauffeur; handy with tools; painter by trade; references furnished. Parkway 4755-M (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, housekeeper, with nursing experience; capable seamstress; Christian Scientists preferred; go anywhere. B-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN, PIANO INSTRUCTION—Advanced Students and Beginners. ACCOMPANYING — Singers and Instrumentalists. 1 Sheridan Square, N. Y. C. Tel. Ch. 2-4857.

WANTED

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Substitute pianist for First Church of Christ, Scientist; Westchester resident preferred. Box 235.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (Nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Avenue 1214 Atlantic Avenue
1700 Pacific Avenue

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 1442 ATLANTIC AVENUE (Cor. Atlantic and New York Aves.)

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N J
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY
(Continued)

The March Sale of Housewares

March and savings in Housewares come in like a lion together! It's time to check up on all the things you will need for the kitchen, for this is buying time if you would save money.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

CAMDEN

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie Cor. Broadway and Pine Streets Camden, N. J.

COLLINGSWOOD

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 713 Haddon Ave.

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

FAULKNER FIXES FAULTY OIL BURNERS
Electrical Installation
Call Collingswood 437
And Haddonfield 253-J

CRANFORD

BELL'S DRUG STORE
9 NORTH UNION AVENUE
Tel. CRanford 6-0062 S. S. Eisenberg, Reg. Pharm.
FREE DELIVERY
Candies, Ice Cream, Toiletries

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER Reg Pharm
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

O'BRIEN'S Esso Service
North Ave. and Orchard St.
Cranford, N. J.
Ph. Cranford 6-1375

Cranford Esso Station
CHAS. P. JONES, Prop.
Cor. North and Springfield Aves.
Tel. CRanford 6-0884
COMPLETE ESSO LUBRICATION
by Standard Oil Co. Trained Men
Ample Parking Space in Rear

Reel-Strong Coal Co.
JAMES A STRONG Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

CRANFORD ESSO STATION
CHAS. P. JONES, Prop.
cor. Springfield and North Aves.
Cranford 6-0884
complete Lubrication
and Washing Service
ars Called For and Delivered

JOHN C. PETERSON
Jeweler
4 Alden Street

Join the
Fix-Up—Paint-Up Campaign
with
JACK W. APGAR
HARDWARE STORE
104 North Union Avenue

EAST ORANGE

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE 95c
183 Main Street OR 3-9880

Chas. T. Horrocks Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS
Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place OR 3-8503

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Live to Serve!
When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it.
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
Lunch 40c-50c Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET OR 5-6169

ELIZABETH

KLEIN'S
Women's Apparel Shop
Newest Spring Styles
Coats, Suits, Dresses
Open Evenings 1129 Elizabeth Avenue
ELIZABETH, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 E. Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

PHILMORE STORES
INCORPORATED
45 West Palisade Ave.
Dresses, Coats and Suits
Englewood 3-3312

C. J. COOKE
Shell Service Station
Main Street, Corner Demarest Avenue
Lubrication—Tire Service
Cars called for and delivered
CALL ENGLEWOOD 3-4208

HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

JOHN D. BARR
INSURANCE
(All Forms)
Life Annuities
Automobile Fire
BUS PHONE CAMDEN 3638

WARREN'S SERVICE STATION
TANNER STREET
Richfield Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
to you and your car
PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

HADDON HEIGHTS

ALBERTA'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in Machine and Machineless Permanents
613 Station Ave., H. H. Phone 3209

SCHWARTZ'S MARKET
FANCY FRUIT and VEGETABLES
GROCERIES—MEATS
Phone Haddon Heights 3100 Sea Food
533 STATION AVENUE

HOBOKEN

Schelling Hardware Co.
734 WILLOW AVENUE
SERVICE—PHONE HO. 3-7335
PAINTS—HARDWARE
G. E. REFRIGERATORS
Delivery Service

STEVE'S BEAUTY PARLOR
1220 Washington St. Phone Hob. 3-5923

THE MARCEL SHOP
264 7th Street Phone Hob. 3-3187
Offer the Best of Service By Competent Operators

Phone Hob. 3-2308 Anthony J. Delmastro, Jr.
TONY'S
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Ranges—Oil Burners—etc.
Jobbing Promptly Attended
Estimates Cheerfully Given
722 WILLOW AVENUE

ROSE BECKER
728 Washington St.
Coats, Suits, Dresses
Telephone Hoboken 3-1614

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING-FURNITURE-UPHOLSTERY
SLIP COVERS TO ORDER
MATTRESSES MADE OVER
POLISHING AND CABINET WORK
Phone HOB. 3-1129 Est. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN (Continued)

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
OIL BURNERS—WASHING MACHINES
ANTHONY "DOC" IZZO
624 WASHINGTON ST. HOBOKEN 3-7431

GRULICH and SONS
616 WASHINGTON STREET
Invites You to Visit Their Show Rooms
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED TO ANY CITY
Phone Hoboken 3-0510

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

Maplewood Bakery
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1532

MILLBURN

Dry Cleaning
MILLBURN CLEANERS, Inc.
(Division Rimback Storage Co.)

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
PRUNING SUPPLIES
WHEELBARROWS
FERTILIZERS
ROLLER SKATES
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-2700

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual
The *Atmosphere*
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd Upper Montclair, N. J.

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
560 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only Not a blend.)

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheon
Tea
Dinner
129 Watchung Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MO—2-8708

Applegate Farm
GUERNSEY MILK
ICE CREAM
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St., Montclair 2-5980

A GOOD RULE, when you need PAINTS, HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
Call
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, INC.
223 Glen Ridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phone MO. 2-3216—3211

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

CAKES
Ice Creams
Confections
MARKER'S
894 VALLEY ROAD, UPPER MONTCLAIR
TEL. MONT. 2-4144

Charles A. Hollman
General Contractor
CARPENTER—PAINTER
DECORATOR
72 Valentine Rd., Bloomfield 2-3933-J

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Let us make your Slip-Over Sweater into a Cardigan, $2.50
27 Church Street Helen
Montclair Oakley

Freytag and Anderson Inc.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

A General Insurance Service
All Forms Written
Strongest Companies
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 Tuxedo Road Tel. Montclair 2-4933
Office—84 Washington St., Hoboken
Tel. Hoboken 3-2020—2021

EASTER GIFTS and CARDS
Madisons
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

CHALLICE
Super Curline Beauty Salon
Permanent Specialists
16 CHURCH ST. Montclair 2-6660

NEWARK

kuehn
Flowers and Pottery
621 Central Avenue
HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A.C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

GRIFFITH BUILDING
BEAUTY SALON
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Tel. Ma. 3-1340
CHARLES W. MAXWELL

NUTLEY

Morris' Confectionery
561 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Candies and Favors for All Occasions
Also
Ice Cream Cakes in Fancy Molds
Delivery Phone Nutley 2-1058

ORANGE

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020
Phone ORange 4-9585

L. Diamond Co.
Women's Apparel
211 Main Street corner Canfield St.
ORANGE, N. J.

It pays to shop at
ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Orange's Leading Department Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 3-2243

SOUTH ORANGE

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Easter gloves, hosiery, bags. A beautiful collection in the new Spring shades
61 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-3354

South Orange Painting Service
Better Class Painting and Decorating
JOHN SIDEY, *Proprietor*
329 Academy St. SO. 2-8656

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FOODS
Special on Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate ½ lb. boxes 2 for 19c, 1 lb. box 16c, Baker's cooking chocolate ½ lb. bars, 2 for 23c, Baker's Jumbo size bars plain milk chocolate with almonds or Semi-Sweet, 2 large bars 25c
155 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4700

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST. W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
98 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
186 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON N. J.

The Servicenter
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN *Service*
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-8611

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

"A Safe Place to Shop"
TEPPER'S
Open Thursdays Until 9
Closed Saturdays at 6
PLAINFIELD, N. J. TEL. PL. 6-3100

For FINE FURS
consult
VOGELS
206 E. FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD
Tel. PLFD. 6-4250

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners, Dyers, Cold Storage Rug Cleaning
Phone Plfd 6-0100
1201 South Ave.—127 Park Ave.
PLAINFIELD, N. J

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd 6-2776

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD. 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd 6-0618

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. Mahon Fuel Co.
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

Emil Gehm
Real Estate *Insurance*
Property Management
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK (Continued)

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

WHEN IT'S YOUR MOVE
Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Moving—Storage
Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
23 Chestnut St. Tel. Ri. 6-2360, 2361

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg 6-2792

CHARLES AGEL
RADIO — RECORDS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sales and Service
37 S. Broad St. Tel. Ri. 6-3566
(Opp. A. & P. Super Market)

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
GE Appliances
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers, and Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
Ri. 6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

RUTHERFORD

WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
Now Showing Large Range of New Spring Merchandise
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

SPRINGFIELD

PLYMOUTH
and
CHRYSLER DEALERS
General Automobile Repair Service
Morris Ave. Motor Car Co. INC.
155 Morris Ave. Mill. 6-0229

SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave SU 6-0271

FLOWERS
for every occasion
The Rose Shop
40 Beechwood Road
Operated by Macdonald, Inc. Phone Sum. 6-0209

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford, *Developer* Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

For the month of March
TEMPLE'S
HAIRDRESSING SALON
offers you a twenty five per cent discount
9 Maple St. Sum. 6-1876

TEANECK

Service That Satisfies
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
1452 Queen Anne Rd., near State St.
Phone TEA. 7-4964
Complete Insurance Service

TRENTON

Wall Paper
Paints—Varnish—Lacquers Enamels
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5211
Hand Bags Gloves

Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 18 So. Broad St., Trenton, N. J.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-2030

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

WALTER BURD'S
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Central Ave. and Quimby St.
Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE 2-3932

Millburn Branch—Main and Spring Streets
VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for almost 30 years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. WE. 2-0620

Our New Store
with new designs, new fabrics, new colors—also new slip cover materials await your personal approval
Grill's Silk & Cotton Shop
130 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.
Tel. WE. 2-3648

WEST NEW YORK

FRED GOLDMAN
447 Bergenline Ave. opposite 7th St.
Phone Palisade 6-3924
WALLPAPER—PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
Distributor of
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

Wetherhold & Metzger
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
For the Younger Set
Coats--Suits--Dresses and Children's Wear
Second Floor, Girls' Shop

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
February Furniture Sale offers bargains in Furniture for every room in your home.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE PENN

HARRISBURG

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Jeddo-Highland Coal
Socony-Vacuum Fuel Oil
Oil Burner Service
Koppers Coke
RALPH S. DUNNE
258 Haverford Avenue Narberth
Sales Agent for General Electric Oil Burners
Phone Narberth 2430

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park
SOUSAN'S
Complete Lunch Service
8014 OLD YORK ROAD

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

GLENSIDE BOOK SHOP
Loving Thoughts in Cards and Gifts for "Easter"
11 Wesley Avenue Ogontz 3121

MABEL G. SMITH
WOODLAND ROAD, ROSLYLAND
Representative for
beauty counselors, inc.
Advertised in the Monitor
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PENNSYLVANIA

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ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing

Of first importance right now
Your New Foundation!
Have one of our trained Corsetieres fit you in a New Gossard, Le Gant, Formfit, Vassarette or Francette!
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PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

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Flowers Telegraphed to Any City
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and Matching Accessories
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BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO QUAKER STATE OILS
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Special Attention to Phone Orders
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Latest Methods of Permanent Waving Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting
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WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
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Music Studio
Harmony, Theory, Ear-training, Pipe Organ and Hammond Electric Organ, Piano Ensemble Work a Speciality. Affiliated with Sherwood School of Music, Chicago, Ill.
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Original prices from $5.00
Exclusive at
CHAS. H. BEARS
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VITALITY SHOES for Women
FLORSHEIM SHOES for Men
We fit the youngsters, too
REINEBERG'S
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SITLERS
Fancy Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
1047 East Market St. Phone 7338

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Antithesis — *An-thith'-e-sis* (*a* and *i*'s short, *e* quick-long).

The Greek *anti*, "against," and *tithenai*, "to set," lie back of our word; and the combined form was used to mean "to set against or oppose, as by contrast."

Words, phrases, or ideas when contrasted in a sentence to give special emphasis, form an antithesis; for example, "Virtue, not vice, is triumphant." Enlarging upon the primary meaning of the word, we may say that any thing, person, temperament, ideal, etc., that is directly opposed to another, is an antithesis of that other.

Arrogance — Webster's records the first *a* short as in *at*; *ar'-o-ganse*.

To arrogate (Latin *arrogare*, "to ask or claim for oneself") implies taking to oneself; but it does not, like "appropriate" or "usurp," suggest the taking from another. Distinctions, honors, titles, rights, privileges, etc., may be arrogated; and the one who does this displays arrogance.

Bade—The past tense of "bid" is pronounced *bad* (short *a*).

Bethsaida — Not *Beth-say'-da*; sound it as four syllables, *Beth'-say'-ih-da* (*e* short, first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* as in *sofa*).

Blessed (I Peter 1:3)—A participial adjective, and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Boaz (II Chron. 3:17) — *Bo'-az* (*o* long, *a* short). The Hebrew word suggests "lovely."

Cherubims (II Chron. 3:7, 14)—Preferably *cher'-u-bimz* (*e* short, *u* as in unite, *i* short).

Cieled houses (Hag. 1:4)—The word rendered "cieled" suggests "paneled" — indicating that the houses were not only roofed, but wainscoted or decorated.

Compound—As a noun or adjective, this word is accented preferably on the first syllable, *com'-pound*. As a verb, the word is accented on the second syllable.

Confines—As a plural noun, the word is accented on the first syllable; as a verb, on the second.

Cultus—First *u* as in *cup*, second as in *circus*. Means "cult."

Darius (Hag. 1:1) — *Da-ri'-us* (*a* as in *sofa*, *i* long, *u* as in *circus*).

Delusion—*De-lu'zhun*.

A delusion is the result of long belief in an illusion; it is a rather fixed false mental concept. We speak of the illusions of fancy, but of the delusions of a fanatic. "Illusion" is from the Latin *illudere*, "to deceive (by playing upon the senses)"; and "delusion" is from *deludere*, which suggests a greater degree of deception, for the prefix *de* here means "fully."

Divest — Preferably *di-vest'* (long *i*).

The Latin *divestire* (*dis*, "apart," and *vestire*, "to clothe") meant "to unclothe"; and we continue to use our word in the specific sense of "to strip off clothing, arms, or equipage," and in the figurative sense of "to deprive, to dispossess."

Engender — *En-jen'-der* (first two *e*'s short, third as in *maker*).

The Latin *ingenerare*, "to produce or generate," lies back of our word, which we use in the sense of "to bring forth" ("Kindness engenders affection").

Extol—Opinion is about equally divided between the short *o* and the long; but Webster's favors the short, *eks-tol'*.

Gala — Preferably *gay'-la* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).

Haggai—*Hag'-a-i* (first *a* short, second as in *chaotic*, *i* long).

Jachin (II Chron. 3:17)— *Jay'-kin* (*a* long, *i* short). The Hebrew word suggests "established."

Josedech — (Hag. 1:1; 2:4) — *Jess'-e-dek* (*o* short, first *e* as in *create*, second *e* short).

Judaism—Not *Joo'-dizm*; sound it as three syllables, *Joo'day-izm* (*oo* as in *food*, *a* as in *chaotic*, *i* short).

Lava—Preferably *lah'-va* (first *a* as in *arm*, second as in *sofa*).

"Lively Hope" (I Peter 1:3)—The word rendered "lively" is the regular Greek term of "living" (*zosan*). Weymouth reads: "An everliving hope."

Memorial (Ps. 135:13) — The first vowel is properly "quick-long" as in descend,, *me-mo'-ri-al* (*o* long, *i* short, *a* clipped as in *account*).

Merchandise—*Mur'-chan-dize*.

Mutable, immutable—Ordinarily *mu'-ta-bl* and *ih-mu'-ta-bl*. But when the words are used close together in this order, and in contrast, suitable stress should be given to the first syllable of the second word, sounding it virtually *ih'-mu-ta-bl*.

Whatever is mutable (Latin *mutare*, "to change") is unsettled, inconsistant, variable in form of nature. Things real and eternal are immutable ("mutable" and the negative prefix *in*).

Opacity — *O-pass'-it-tih* (*o* as obey, other vowels short).

That which is transparent is so clear that objects can be seen through it; that which is translucent allows light to pass through, but object cannot be discerned (as frosted glass); that which has opacity (Latin *opacus*, "dark"), however, has want of both transparency and translucency; it is impervious to light—"not reflecting light" (Webster's).

Parvaim (II Chron. 3:6)—*Pahr-vay'-im* (first *a* as in *arm*, second as in *ace*, *i* as in *it*).

Postulate (noun) — *Pos'-tu-late* (*o* short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* quick-long).

This word is derived from the Latin *postulatum*, "a thing demanded"—hence, also, "a thing granted." We use our word to designate a statement the truth of which seems so obvious that proof or argument is not required; the mere utterance of it demands acceptance.

Propensity—*Pro-pen'-sih-tih*.

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *pro*, "forward," and *pendere*, "to hand"; and thus it indicates a proneness, a strong leaning of the will, a lasting bent. As the roots suggest, the word points downward; and, consequently, propensities are usually of a low order.

Quench—*Kwench*.

"Quench" comes to us from an early verb *quink* (as "drench" is from "drink"), meaning "to put out or extinguish." It denotes a smothering.

Relinquish — Sound the *n* as though it were followed by *g* (as in *ink*), *re-ling'-kwish*.

Sepulchre — Not *seh'-plih-ker*; sound it *sep'-ul-ker*.

Seraphims—*Sehr'-a-fimz* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Shealtiel (Hag. 1:1)—The accent is on the second syllable, *she-al'-ti-el* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *i* and second *e* short).

Shewest—Two syllables, first *e* as in *sew*.

Subjective—*Sub-jek'-tiv*.

Just as "objective" (Latin *ob*, "toward," and *jacere*, "to throw") relates to an object (that which is thrown across one's path, so to speak), "subjective" (Latin *sub*, "under," and *jacere*) relates to that which literally underlies perception in the perceiving subject. For example, illusions about the real nature of an object must be subjective.

Substance—The *a* is clipped-short as in *account*.

Teil tree (Isa. 6:13)—*Teel*.

The Hebrew word rendered "teil tree" is more exactly rendered "terebinth" or "turpentine tree" (*Pistachia terebinthus L.*).

Transcend, transcendental — *Tran-send'*; *tran'sen-den'-tal*.

The Latin roots *trans*, "across," and *scandere*, "to climb," impart to our words the sense of "to rise above or beyond; to surpass or excel."

Uzziah (Isa. 6:1)—*Uh-zi'-a* (*u* short, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

Zerubbabel (Hag. 1:1 2:4)—Each *e* is clipped-short, *Zeh-rub'-a-bel* (*u* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Three Children

Identify these Biblical children if you can. If you guess correctly, after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. He was born into a world where a sentence of death overhung all male children of his race.
2. When he could no longer be hidden at home, he was placed at the river's edge in an ark of papyrus, and his older sister was put on guard.
3. There a king's daughter found and adopted him.
4. He grew up to be the great lawgiver of his people.

II

1. When he was quite young, his mother "gave him to Jehovah."
2. Each year she came to see him and brought him a little coat.
3. He helped Eli, the priest, in the services of the tabernacle.
4. At the passing of Eli and his sons, he became a priest and judge to the people.

III

1. He was a boy of Jesus' time, whose name we do not know; and we can identify him only by telling what food he had carried on a certain day.
2. Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, brought him to Jesus as a forlorn hope, in a time of need.
3. Jesus accepted what the boy had to offer.
4. His lunch took the place of "two hundred pennyworth of bread."

Answers: I. Moses; II. Samuel; III. The boy with the "five barley loaves and two small fishes."

Daily Quotation

THE world is all gates, all opportunities, strings of tension waiting to be struck.—EMERSON.

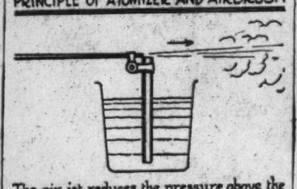
Did You Ever Wonder

How an Airbrush Works?

An airbrush is a device for applying paint to a surface in the form of a very fine spray by means of compressed air.

Most airbrushes make use of the fact that a rapidly moving stream or jet of air reduces the pressure around it sufficiently to raise the liquid from the container or reservoir to the nozzle. Ordinary perfume atomizers work on this same principle.

PRINCIPLE OF ATOMIZER AND AIRBRUSH



The air jet reduces the pressure above the vertical pipe, and atmospheric pressure on the surface of the liquid in the container forces the liquid up the pipe to equalize the pressure.

The earliest successful field for the airbrush (and one in which it is still widely used) is the retouching of photographs and other art work. With it a tone can be produced that is smoother than any wash, and more even and delicate gradations of tone can be obtained than by any other method.

Automobile and furniture manufacturers use a type of airbrush for applying paint and varnish to their products. It would have been impossible to attain the present automobile production schedules of several thousand cars a day without the airbrush, with which an auto body is covered with a coat of paint in about one minute.

Airbrushes also are used in many large-scale painting jobs, such as buildings, storage tanks, bridges, railway cars, and the like. It is a particular boon to those who have to paint on rough surfaces, like stucco. In some of the larger brushes, and where the supply of compressed air is deficient, a portion of the air is sent through a separate tube into the paint reservoir (which is air-tight) and the liquid is forced out under pressure.
—W. P. Keasbey.

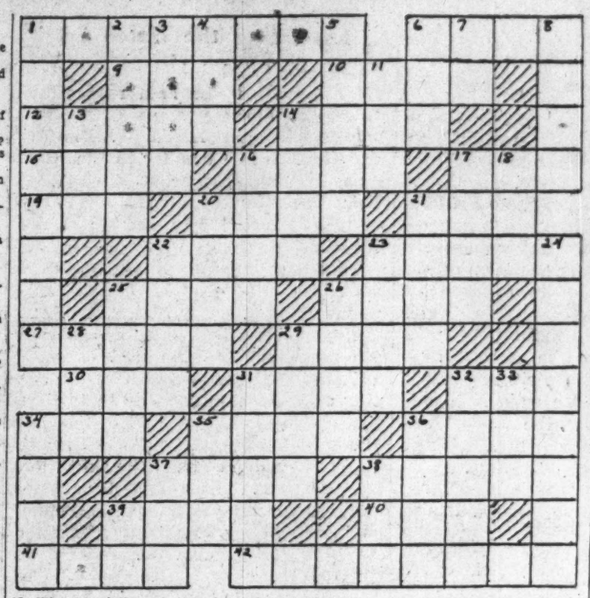
Daily Crossword Quiz

Across

1—What State is east of Kansas?
6—Who is hero of a novel of George Eliot?
9—What was one of various metals found in spoils of the Midianites?
10—What is a river of England?
12—What river flows through Lake of Geneva?
14—What do you call a native of Horsens?
15—What dynasty of Chinese history was noted for its works of art?
16—What metal do you associate with King Midas?
17—A salacot is a hat, bat, or rug—which?
19—What suffix is equivalent to "ous"?
20—What is first name of O'More, hero of a novel and ballad by Samuel Lover?
21—Young seal is what?
22—Who was a king of the Midianites?
23—Who was one of antediluvian patriarchs, and father of Enoch?
25—Who is heroine of "La Boheme"?
26—What is a town of Colombia, South America?
27—The Dioscuri were what?
29—What is the rim of a hat?
30—What is the Land of the Rose (abbr.)?
31—What is a small European codfish?
32—What is a genus of ruminant quadrupeds?
34—Young goat is what?
35—Marmoset's digits, except great toe, has what, instead of nails (sing.)?
36—What is a plot of land devoted to raising of domestic or other animals?
37—What is any of several fresh-water catfishes?
38—What is a town of central Nicaragua, Central America?
39—What do you call thread of a screw?
40—Dickens wrote "—— Mutual Friend."
41—Best fiber of what herb is used for making cloth, floor covering, and cordage?
42—What is capital of Yugoslavia?

Down

1—What is smallest of the monkeys?
2—London Bridge is built of what?
3—What do characters in "Ernai" do?
4—Unity is what?
5—Where is Faenza?
6—Would a kootcha be a rug, cap, or bee?
7—What is a plural ending?
8—If you were in Bonn, Germany, in what direction would you travel to reach Dresden?
11—Terminate.
13—In speaking of Biblical Phalec, what possessive pronoun would you use?
14—Who was David Copperfield's child wife?
18—What is a desert of central Asia?
17—Who was father of Abihail (I Chron. 5:14)?
18—What is an immense herb of Hawaii?
20—What is a river of Germany?
21—A brab is a nail, fish, or palm—which?
22—What is one of small iron circles used in making chain mail?
23—Who was father of Mordecai (Esther 2:5)?
24—Who was heroine of the Elsie books?
25—What is that from which thought originates?
26—What bird is usually glossy black?
28—What river of China flows to Hwang Ho?
29—Would a barcolongo be a fish, cape, or boat?
31—What is a plummet?
32—Who was one of wives of Shahariam (I Chron. 8:8)?
33—The grampus is what?
34—Who was father of Saul?
35—What is brightest star in various constellations?
36—How many sons had Aaron?
37—What is name of an exclusive debating society at Eton College?
38—Where would a moorwort grow?
39—What was Thackeray's first name (abbr.)?



(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

'It's Your Turn'

Monitor Camera Club from R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Toys can prove to be interesting subjects for the ingenious amateur photographer

Give

"It is better to give than to lend, and it costs about the same."—Sir Philip Gibbs.

Hope

"Hope is the mainspring of efficiency; complacency is its rust."—David Lloyd George.

Where Would You Find—

1. Dufferin Terrace?
2. Rock Creek Park?
3. A dromedary?
4. The Gopher State?
5. The Field of Bannockburn?
6. A kayak?
7. The birthplace of St. Paul?
8. The country to which the Bahamas belong?
9. Lake Champlain?
10. St. James's Palace?

(Answers Appear on this Page)

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Enthusiasm is what makes a man plant a spring garden when his better judgment tells him he will not want to work in it.

Brubacker in New Yorker: Someday we shall be able to get four hundred miles to the gallon, says Charles F. Kettering, the motor engineer. We assume that every brand of gasoline will be superior to all others, as now.

In Lighter Vein

The Office Sage Says

Women may be wearing fewer clothes, but show us a married man who can find more than two hooks in the clothes closet for his own use.

Mr. Schwab Gets It Over

When Charles M. Schwab, the American capitalist, was presented with the Bessemer Medal by the British Iron and Steel Institute it was a solemn occasion. The toastmaster prefaced all his announcements (Dinner is served, Let us say grace, and so on) with the words, "Mr. President, Your Excellencies, My Noble Lords and Gentlemen," and used the same form when introducing the speakers after dinner. Mr. Schwab, when called upon, said, even more solemnly than the toastmaster, "Mr. President, Your Excellencies, My Noble Lords and Gentlemen." Then, after mopping his brow, he added, "Thank goodness that's over. You see, at home I would start like this: Well, boys."
—Children's Newspaper.

Quick Thinking

A celebrated Russian writer, with an aversion to things English, tries to avoid acquaintances of that particular nationality. One day, however, he was stopped in the street by an Englishman to whom he owed some money.

The creditor wasted no words.

"You rascal!" he shouted. "When are you going to pay me that money? I've been waiting four months now and will not stand it any longer! Haven't you any sense of shame?"

It was a rather difficult situation for the writer; and his reply, when it came, was for the benefit of the crowd that had gathered.

"And you," said he, with affected nonchalance, "what did you reply to all that?"

Different Eyes

At the zoo a generously proportioned lady was watching the lions being fed. The keeper gave one beast what she considered a very small portion of meat. "I beg your pardon," she said, "isn't this a very inadequate piece of meat for a lion?"

The keeper replied, "It may seem small to you, madam, but it is plenty for the lion."—Pasadena News.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Compassion

Boston

One night, while Jenny Lind was giving concerts in Boston, a girl approached the ticket office and, laying down $3 for a ticket, remarked, "There goes a half month's earnings; but I am determined to hear Jenny Lind sing."

The singer's secretary heard the remark, and a few minutes afterward, coming into Jenny's room, he laughingly related to her the curcumstance.

"Would you know the girl again?" asked Jenny, with an earnest look.

Upon hearing an affirmative reply, she placed a $20 gold coin in his hand and said, "Poor girl! Give her that with my compliments."

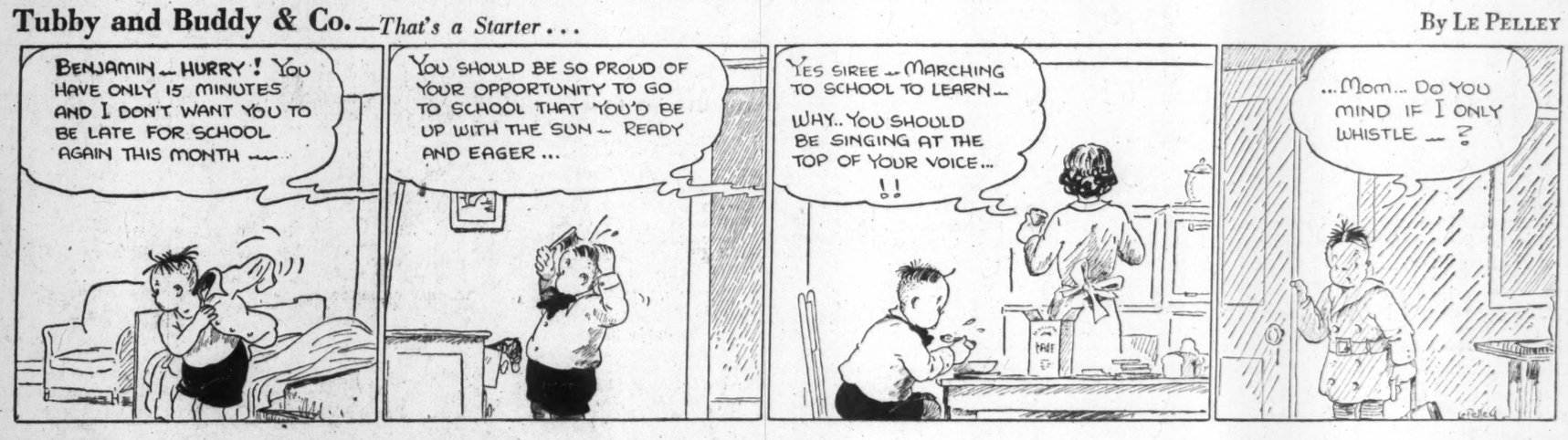
Manly Manners

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A famous boardwalk at Quebec, P. Q.
2. A beautiful park in Washington, D. C., containing the National Zoological Gardens.
3. In Asia or Africa, for it is a fleet one-humped riding camel.
4. Minnesota.
5. A famous battlefield near Stirling, Scotland, where the Scotch under Robert Bruce defeated the English.
6. The hunting canoe of arctic America made of sealskin stretched over a pointed frame.
7. Tarsus, a seaport in southeastern Asia Minor.
8. Great Britain.
9. It forms most of the western boundary of Vermont and is over 100 miles long; the largest body of fresh water east of the Great Lakes.
10. It is at this palace, built by Henry VIII in London, England, that a new king is proclaimed.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's a Starter . . .* By LE PELLEY


BENJAMIN — HURRY! YOU HAVE ONLY 15 MINUTES AND I DON'T WANT YOU TO BE LATE FOR SCHOOL AGAIN THIS MONTH —
YOU SHOULD BE SO PROUD OF YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GO TO SCHOOL THAT YOU'D BE UP WITH THE SUN — READY AND EAGER ...
YES SIREE — MARCHING TO SCHOOL TO LEARN — WHY.. YOU SHOULD BE SINGING AT THE TOP OF YOUR VOICE... !!
...Mom... DO YOU MIND IF I ONLY WHISTLE — ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wanted a 'Stop' Sign*— By RODGERS

Today I felt the need of a frolic so I went to look up Buzzy—
First we had a game of tag
And then a spell of hide and seek—
We both had a grand time—
But when I thought it was time to be going I found stopping him wasn't as easy as getting him started had been!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not at Home on the Range* By THE HAGERS

"HERE ARE YOUR PARTS. WE'LL RUN THIS THROUGH; THEN TELL ME HOW IT SOUNDS TO YOU."
"MY PART LOOKS SIMPLE," SAID THE CRANE. AND SNIPE OBSERVED, "I CAN'T COMPLAIN."
BUT CROW BROKE IN: "BEFORE WE START, I MUST PROTEST ABOUT MY PART.
I'M NOT A VOCAL ACROBAT; MY RANGE IS SMALL. IT'S JUST B♭!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Federation for Two Worlds

IV. Taking the "Con" Out of Federation

Increasing numbers of people are looking beyond this war to the possibility of re-establishing collective security on a more workable basis than was provided by the League of Nations. The attempt may be less ambitious when it comes. Customs unions, regional pacts of mutual assistance against aggression—these may provide a beginning.

Or it may be that popular demand for international federation will have become insistent and thoroughly informed by the time of peacemaking. Statesmen may be obliged to aim immediately at an achievement in comparison with which the League would seem relatively simple.

If such an undertaking succeeded, it would be because the peoples as well as their leaders had grounded themselves in the fundamentals of federation, and understood how its blessings would exceed the sacrifices entailed.

One of the first points to be more widely comprehended is the difference between the league idea and that of federation. American history strikingly illustrates this difference: It is the story not only of the amazing success of the federal idea but also of the failure of the league plan which was tried by the Thirteen Colonies under confederation. Yet many Americans are hazy as to differences between the two systems, as, for example, that:

1. The league system provides for retention by each member State of its sovereignty intact. But federation, on the other hand requires the member States to pool certain portions of their individual sovereignty and entrust these to a central authority.

2. The citizens of member States become citizens also of the federation as a whole. From the people themselves, and not simply from their State governments, the federation derives its authority. But in a league, citizenship does not extend beyond State borders, and the league authority depends on the will of the State governments.

3. Thus in a league, violation of the league covenant must be checked by league action against an entire State. In a federation, only those individuals guilty of violating the federal covenant are penalized (as citizens of the federation over whose actions in certain limited spheres the federal authority exerts direct control). This fact insures justice to all individuals, though they may live in the State where the violation originates. It also avoids war, since action against the individual is police action, but action against a State is war.

4. In a confederation, or league, the armed forces are in the pay of the individual States, each of which supports its own force. In a federation, the army and navy are arms of the federal authority, paid out of taxes levied on individual citizens of the federation.

5. Moreover, the federal authority is composed of representatives, not of the State governments, but of the peoples of the States, elected directly by them.

Obviously extension of such a system beyond national borders will require a broader and deeper understanding of national and individual welfare. But the growing popularity of the idea of international federation shows that a beginning has been made. The realization of the folly of the World War hastened the formation of a League of Nations. So a realization of the availability of a better way of harmonizing world interests than through recurring warfare may also hasten federation.

To Mr. Welles' Credit

If Sumner Welles' visit to the capitals of Europe has no other effect, it will have been worth while if—by reason of bringing out the strong demands of Reichsführer Hitler—it does no more than solidify democratic opinion. Those who believe in self-determination of peoples and the independence of small nations could hardly accept the condition that Nazi Germany retain its hegemony over Central Europe—and even extend its present boundaries.

If the German Führer's terms—including the demand for the relinquishment by the British of control over Gibraltar, Malta, Singapore, and Suez—result in removing any minority movement in Britain which would make peace now with Herr Hitler's Government, the American Undersecretary of State may have served the cause of an ultimately fairer peace.

He Recaptured Lost Tones

Arnold Dolmetsch, who revived musical instruments of former days, succeeded in bringing back what was about the same as a lost civilization. The stringed instruments, which he rehabilitated or copied, belonged to periods not very far remote, indeed; and yet, to modern people they possessed an antiquity almost beyond recall. While remains of architecture and objects of pictorial art and of craftsmanship pertaining to the same periods pass off for something simply quaint, musical instruments of the Elizabethan, the Jacobean, and even the Georgian epoch take on antiquity comparable with that of Greek and Roman relics and remains.

For Dolmetsch's researches, having to do with sound and tone, were in a realm where yesterdays are like years and decades like centuries. His investigations were concerned, to be sure, with music as composed no less than with music as performed; but that is another matter. For a piece of printed music is a book; and a book goes back no farther than to its date of publication. Musical performance, by another token, disregards the almanac. A performance of long ago is something else than a volume to be taken down from the library shelf. Recovery of it means working back to many forgotten skills of hand and habits of hearing.

Dolmetsch, to achieve his design, had to make over the entire scheme of concert presentation—first, building instruments, which he could execute with his own, thoroughly apprenticed hand; next, training players, which he had complete knowledge for doing; and third, schooling a body of listeners, which he had ample talent and inexhaustible persistence for accomplishing. The record stands how he established the festivals of ancient music in Haslemere, England, to which he attracted not a mere following, but a veritable world, to be informed and refreshed.

Ice Storm

Look! the massy trunks
Are cased in pure crystal; each light spray,
Nodding and tinkling, . . .
Is studded with its trembling water drops,
That glimmer with an amethystine light.

Ice storms glazed the city and countryside in William Cullen Bryant's time, too. The sight that greeted waking eyes in Northeastern United States on Tuesday morning prompted thousands who consider themselves ordinary humdrum, unpoetical folk to take poetic note of the fantasy that used to be just their own neighborhood. Electric wires had become strings of crystal pendants, ornamenting the thoroughfares as if in preparation for a procession of conquerors from another planet.

Trees performed a strange ballet, costumed in glassy make-believe, postured in static blitheness. The once soft contours of snow-covered hillsides shone under a stiff high-gloss varnish on which the muted music of winter's gray light glided with the motion that was denied the trees.

A scherzo, perhaps. A goad for imaginations growing weary and dull with the lengthening winter. But passing, happily as quickly as it came; a warmer atmosphere dispelling the cold strangeness of this inhospitably beautiful environment as a little human warmth can dispel the strangeness and remoteness that folks sometime feel in a too brittle world.

The Assessment Problem

Of the many fiscal problems facing Boston, probably the most acute is that affecting real estate assessments. For that reason, the suit filed in Suffolk Superior Court by eleven large taxpayers takes on significance. In effect, these taxpayers demand that property be assessed at the market price.

Forced sale of downtown property now brings less than one-half the assessed valuation. Substantial blocks of property not sold under distress bring approximately 49 per cent of the assessment. If assessments were to be halved it would mean a doubled tax rate—unless other sources of revenue were discovered. An $80 tax rate might be useful in focusing public attention on costs of government in Boston.

One obstruction to immediate horizontal adjustment of assessments has been fear of how such deflation might affect mortgages. It remains for the banks to make public their views.

Extending the Hatch Act

Congress decided last year that it did not want to be held responsible for another election campaign like that between Senator Alben W. Barkley and Gov. A. B. Chandler in the Kentucky Democratic primary of 1938. This race was only one of a number of cases which led to passage of the Hatch Act.

That law forbade undue political activity on the part of Federal employees, and as such was salutary. But the same investigation which showed too much zeal on the part of some WPA supervisors in behalf of the sitting Senator showed also that State employees handling social security funds had been obliged to contribute to the campaign chest of the Governor.

It is just as reprehensible for a State political machine to use public money and jobs to try to unseat a Senator as it is for Federal officeholders to employ these means toward keeping him in office. Moreover, it becomes ironic if the State group can thus use Federal money and the followers of the congressional incumbent are disadvantaged by being obliged to keep their hands clean. Consequently every argument which favored the original Hatch Act in 1939 supports the amendment now proposed by the author to extend its provisions to State employees handling Federal funds.

This would include the members of State highway departments, social security agencies, and several other branches of State government—the recipients, in all, of more than $500,000,000 annually of Federal grants in aid.

Adoption of the amendment would close two sides of the triangle, namely, Federal funds, and State distribution of Federal funds. But there are also large numbers of political or potentially political employees of State agencies supported entirely by State funds. How many States have effective civil service regulations as to political activity by these persons and how rapidly will they move thus to clean up State politics?

The Bookshelf

What Finland Fights For

Nowadays book titles and jackets carry a good deal of poetic license, so perhaps we should not complain if those for H. B. Elliston's FINLAND FIGHTS (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.75; London: Harrap. 15s.) are misleading. Readers addicted to gore will search in vain for details of slaughter; those who want to know how the Finns fight will find more about strategy, lines of supply, foreign aid, and army organization in the newspapers, and book buyers who expect a "graphic eyewitness account" of Finland's three-months war with Russia will be told by the author (not by the jacket) that he was in Finland less than ten days.

Considering that fact, this book is an amazing performance. It gives something much more useful than an eyewitness account of battles. It explains why Finland fights, tells through the mouths of Finnish negotiators how desperately they tried to conciliate Stalin but steadfastly rejected his demand for Hangö, feeling that with a Russian naval base there Finland would have less independence than in the Grand Duchy days of the Czars.

Mr. Elliston accepts the view that Stalin's purpose was "pathologically defensive" rather than world revolutionary. The Red ruler's obsessive fear of attack by a combination of Powers and his yes-men's misinformation about Finnish opinion caused the war, he believes.

The eyewitness accounts are illuminating. The author saw with his own eyes the scene of the Mainila "incident" and heard Finnish sentries explain why the shots which Molotoff called an attack on the Soviet could have come only from Russia itself. He saw the first bombing of Helsingfors and honestly records that the terror from the skies temporarily threw the Government, but not the people, off center. He mixed with the evacuées and learned about the stoic stanchness of the home front. He describes something more important than battles—the ingredients of that Finnish *sisu* which has given men everywhere courage to believe that liberty can stand against terrorism.

To this reader the other personal-experience sections were less useful than Mr. Elliston's excellent chapters on Sweden's position; on Fennoscandia; on the Big Three, Mannerheim, Ryti and Tanner, whom he likens to Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, and on the Finnish War's place in the whole European struggle. He explains how Germany has frightened the Swedes into a neutrality which it continually violates. His conclusion that Sweden is sure to be embroiled, if the Finns lose, either by a Finnish retreat into Sweden or by Bolshevik nearness to the iron mines and occupation of the Aland Islands at Stockholm's front door, would be hard to refute.

The author makes a better case than either Mr. Hore-Belisha or Mr. Locker-Lampson for an Allied attack on Russia, but his case can hardly persuade the Swedes to call in the Allies—and Germany. And his own argument that Russian expansion in Finland would handicap Germany weakens the case. From a cold strategic standpoint an Allied-Turkish drive on Baku to block the flow of Russian oil to Germany might be more fruitful than an effort to cut off access to Sweden's iron. But who can be coldly strategic when gallant Finland fights? From the moral standpoint—defense of freedom and order—and for the sake of world morale, aid to Finland appeals most strongly.

D. M. R.

More Cleaning Up to Be Done

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF HATCH ACT
?
CORRUPT POLITICS AMONG STATE WORKERS PAID WITH FEDERAL FUNDS
WITH NO CHARGE TO OLD DUTCH CLEANSER

Mr. Deeds Was One of Them

This newspaper has been taken to task for accepting and publishing the report that Mrs. Effie Canning, whose passing was recently announced, composed "Rock-a-by Baby." The rhyme, with its original term, "hush-a-by" instead of "rock-a-by," says our correspondent, appeared in "The Baby's Opera" not later than 1870 and probably at a date much earlier. Which is, after all, no proof that Mrs. Canning was not its author.

The question does not tempt me into long periods of burrowing into archives, though I should say offhand that "hush-a-by" is the way I had it in the West Riding of Yorkshire, from a nurse who translated it "'oosh-a-by" and managed somehow to mix it up in my memory with such lines as "Officers' wives gets puddings an' pies; Soldiers' wives gets skilly," and other cadenced fragments left over from the Boer War. The question does, however, lead me to meditate upon the anonymity of certain types of light verse for which no one has, it would appear, claimed credit. Certainly the opportunities multiply. For verse plus versatility the channels are legion.

It was not always thus. The neat little stanzas with a fillip, and a trim, alternate rhyme, were once limited of outlet. One could count them easily—a form of powdered milk, laundry bluing, beef extract, a cleansing brick, and a cloggy type of breakfast food—almost completed the list. Most of the stray couplets and quatrains one evolved while taking a bath, or whipping up a sauce, or dressing the baby, or catching the eight-thirty into town, reached an audience no wider than one's admiring self.

Now there is the entire greeting industry, both card and telegraph. Postal Telegraph and Western Union have joined the ranks, and Postal, this year, one reads, produced a novelty in the form of a leap-year valentine to be transmitted by women. It runs:

You've been courting me for ages,
You've been wasting lots of time.
Love within me rages;
Won't you be my Valentine?

The full power of it, of course, can be measured only when it is sung over the telephone to the recipient, by those talented telegraph and cable employees who sing the birthday messages, which are no longer an innovation.

* * *

Canned sentiment has become as popular a commodity as canned soup. Perhaps in time it will also achieve a flavor. It comes upon me sometimes, in reflective mood, that possibly I turned down the offer of a lifetime a number of years ago. The Home Forum page of The Christian Science Monitor had a small rectangle of blank space and accepted a quatrain of mine. I can't remember what the lines were, but they did not commemorate George Washington's anniversary, nor St. Patrick's Day, nor the opening of the World's Fair. They did not wish anyone a merry Christmas, nor a happy birthday, nor a pleasant Fourth of July. I know they didn't, because I puzzled over that point when the representative of a greeting card factory came to see me. I puzzled until he explained that my verses had occupied just the proper space. The composition, in fact, might have been custom-tailored. It was just the size he wanted—no longer, no shorter, no wider, for comforting messages in verse that would fit a number of different occasions: a wedding, a graduation, a funeral, the loss of a pet goldfish, a trip to Bermuda or any one of a number of similarly trying experiences.

He was willing to pay me a dollar apiece! Not only that. He generously offered to give me *gratis* his frank and full criticism. If he lopped off a word or two here, or shortened a line there, he would take the trouble to explain his reasons. What more could any poet desire of any editor? Looking back, I sometimes wonder at my rashness in rejecting such an offer. At a dollar apiece I might be rather well off by now, in view of the constantly increasing scope of the cheering bit of verse.

Think what it would have meant if I had written what the trade calls a "classic"—such an adaptable composition, for example, as:

It's an old, old wish
On a tiny little card,
It's simply "Happy birthday!"
But I wish it awful hard.

The basic pattern of that masterpiece permits the substitution of the words "Merry Christmas" or "Happy New Year" for "Happy Birthday," and there's a three-in-one to warm the economical heart of any manufacturer. All contributions are carefully read, the trade assures me, for any day a nugget may be found.

The public has been trained to purchase canned sentiment for practically every occasion on which it would formerly sit down and write a note or a letter. When the producer discovers in one verse-maker that "special genius to create the difficult combination of sweetness, sentiment, felicitation and charm" as well as tact and judgment which are required, then is he happy, indeed. The printed sentiments today include friendship cards, thank you cards, get well cards, bon voyage cards, and so on ad infinitum. The aim is to have such an assortment that the dealer is never stumped. The pet story among the manufacturers is that of the customer who entered a greeting card store and asked for a message to a friend laid up with his leg in a cast. "Oh, yes," said the salesman sweetly. "We have the very card. Which leg?"

* * *

There are by now probably canned greetings to Shriners, and greetings to manicures, and greetings to policemen, as well as greetings to new fathers and new mothers, and new sons and new daughters—the last two left conveniently incomplete, like Latin stems, for the appropriate ending. I can think of any number of possibilities—greetings to persons just taking up golfing, to women about to have a permanent wave, to a man preparing to shingle the roof of his house, to a grandmother applying for an automobile driver's license. Let us say, for instance:

Pray let this little card convey
My wishes for a clear, cool day,
With just enough of sun and breeze
And may you pass with perfect ease.

Well, opportunity knocked once. The lines and rhymes are not difficult. It's the combination of tact, feeling and judgment, that makes one hesitate. The nursery rhymes will perhaps always suggest questions concerning authorship. Some people think Bacon wrote Shakespeare, and others ask who wrote Bacon. Every so often someone becomes excited over the identity of "Mary" in "Mary Had a Little Lamb." As a matter of fact there's a good deal of anonymity in the world, and the greeting card verses are the chief offenders, it would seem. Nobody cares—or dares—to "own up."

PEARL P. STRACHAN

Mirror of World Opinion

The Junkman Goes By

Since it is true that in town there are not many horses now, people always turn to stare when the old horse and the old wagon go slowly by, with the man bent over the reins. . . . It seems not to matter whither they are going. One could wish that they were going to some country place.

The time when the wagon was new is long ago; the time when the old horse was a colt in pasture; the old man a boy by a river in Europe. And the time now is as though it never had been, and people turn to stare. What grasses were sweet then, when the mare called to her awkward foal over the grassland where the plover were running? Was this ever a colt? What lanes led through the wild hedges when the old man on the wagon was a lithe boy? What stars did he lift his eyes to when the wild geese went over in the April darkness?

The old horse, old wagon . . . are as outworn as the wares they carry; their treasure of jumbled debris. They are their own commodity as they pass slowly, while people smile to look at them. There are so few horses in the city now. . . .—*The Oregonian*, Portland.

The Wide Horizon

Calm Before the Storm?

By William Henry Chamberlin

PARIS

The most exciting thing about Paris in its first winter of the war has been the absence of excitement. The exceptionally severe weather (the first winter of the present war has been the coldest since the last winter of the World War, that of 1917-18) has curtailed even the minor skirmishing activity that has marked the narrow front between the Rhine and the Moselle. It has also greatly diminished air activity on both sides. Many weeks passed without any air alarm in the French capital, without any rush to the *abris*, or shelters, which have been so carefully prepared in the stronger and more solidly constructed cellars.

Is it, as Premier Neville Chamberlain suggested in one of his speeches, the calm before the storm? Will the spring witness an outburst of "total war" with all the ferocity that the misapplied discoveries of modern science make possible? Or are we in the presence of an indefinite strategic stalemate, of a war of endurance that may drag on for many months, even for years, without battles on the scale of Verdun and the Somme?

These questions are discussed by Frenchmen and foreigners of all classes, trades and professions whenever they get together, by politicians and diplomats and journalists, by military experts, genuine and self-styled, by businessmen and shopkeepers and concierges, last but by no means least, by the soldiers on whom the brunt of the fighting will fall. But, while there is much discussion, there are no assured answers.

(Four typewritten lines here eliminated by French censor.)

And to be certain what Germany will do one would have to know accurately many military secrets: the strength of the German air force, the quantity of its oil reserves, the estimate which the German General Staff places on the possibility of mechanized weapons against strong defense lines. Above all one would have to be the mind reader of an emotional and incalculable dictator.

* * *

So it is not surprising that the answers to the absorbing question, "What will Germany do in the spring?" are varied and contradictory. On the same day, the well-informed military contributor to Le Temps described as the most probable hypothesis a big German offensive against the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, and France, and the vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies Commission on Foreign Affairs, M. Ernest Pezet, scouted the idea of such an offensive and expressed the opinion that Rumania is Germany's next objective.

Under these circumstances no discreet observer would wish to pose as an infallible prophet. One may, however, briefly summarize possible German moves and the reasons which would operate for and against these moves:

1. Germany may stake everything on a grand offensive on land and in the air, aiming at the destruction of the French and British armies. The chief argument for such a move is that Germany's military preparedness vis-à-vis Great Britain and France may well deteriorate as time goes on because of the training of more British troops and the flow of munitions and supplies from overseas sources to which Germany has no access. The chief considerations against it are the tremendous strength of the French Maginot Line and the disastrous consequences on internal morale of an offensive that would fail with heavy losses. The question also arises why, if Germany was convinced that it could only hope to win a short war, no big offensive was launched immediately after the crushing of Poland last autumn.

2. Germany might invade the Netherlands, sheltering itself behind the strong natural line of the Rhine against any Franco-British counterattack and utilizing Dutch air and naval bases for a systematic series of attacks on England, which Nazi leaders regard as the main enemy. The chief objections to such a maneuver are that it would quite possibly bring Belgium into the war on the Allied side and would cut off a certain amount of export and import trade which can still be carried on through the Netherlands and Belgium.

* * *

3. Germany might undertake a thrust against Rumania, with a view to acquiring physical possession of the Rumanian oil wells, with their output of approximately six and a half million tons of oil a year. This thrust might be co-ordinated with a Soviet invasion of Bessarabia and perhaps with attacks by Hungary and Bulgaria, both of which have revisionist claims against Rumania. Here the main objections are that war in the Balkans would disorganize this important reservoir of cereals and minerals. The coveted oil wells might be destroyed or gravely damaged before Germany could seize them.

4. Another conceivable direction of a German push would be Scandinavia. Swedish iron is equally important with Rumanian oil as a vital military raw material. German occupation of Norway would afford some mineral supplies and valuable submarine bases on the Atlantic Ocean. Here again, however, the danger of disorganization of production must possess weight with the German military leaders. Probably there will be no move against Sweden except in the event of active Allied intervention on behalf of Finland or some other development which would threaten the route from Germany to the Swedish iron reserves.

The dynamic psychology of National Socialism and fear of being worn down, as in 1918, by a war of attrition may push Germany into adventurous courses. But there is also a strong possibility that Germany may utilize its very strong military defensive position, count on beating off successfully any Franco-British attack, endeavor to develop and exploit Russia, and count on the gradual development in France and England of a feeling of discouragement with what would seem to be an unbreakable stalemate. Hitler might then hope that the atmosphere would favor discussion of peace on an essentially *status quo* basis, with some nominal concessions to Polish and Czechoslovak independence.